

Appendix 3.8A
Cultural Resources Technical Reports

Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project
Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

Architectural Survey of the Fenton Site
St. Louis County, Missouri

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

Prepared for:
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James C. Pritchard", with a stylized, cursive script.

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May 2015

Lead Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District

Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct an architectural survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required that Brockington complete architectural surveys of each possible development site, two of which are located in St. Louis County, Missouri. Figures 1 and 2 are location maps for the Fenton Site. The objective of the survey was to identify and document architectural resources in accordance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel. Michael Reynolds, MHP and Christy Pritchard, RPA conducted the background research. Michael Reynolds, MHP served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

The proposed project tract is composed of approximately 280 acres on the floodplain and terraces southeast of the Meramec River in Fenton, Missouri, northwest of Weiss Airport, north of Interstate 44, and east of Buder Park (see Figures 1 and 2). Specifically, the Fenton Site is located at, and surrounding, 1050 Dodge Drive, Fenton, Missouri 63026.

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

Need

NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

1. Minimal impact to the NGA mission and operational capabilities
2. Provides modern facilities that are safe, secure, flexible, and efficient
3. Is conducive to recruiting and retaining top-quality employees
4. Stays within anticipated funding limits for construction, operation and maintenance
5. Supports future changes to mission requirements
6. Has adequate utilities, telecommunication, and transportation infrastructure
7. A boundary, which is a usable shape for necessary buildings and infrastructure, and outside of the floodplain
8. Provides physical security and force protection with appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads, railroads, and property boundary lines
9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Background Research

The cultural resources team conducted a detailed records review at the Missouri (MO) State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Jefferson City, Missouri and via the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Interactive GIS database. The GIS data consisted of shapefiles that showed the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded architectural resources. The associated survey forms were also obtained. In addition, most of the NRHP nomination forms were available through the database. The National Park Service NRHP database was also reviewed. Research revealed that there are no previously recorded architectural resources within the project tract or within 1,000 feet of the project tract. The Fenton Site was once the location of the St. Louis North Chrysler automobile plant, which was constructed in 1966 (Chrysler-allpar 2014). However, the plant has been demolished.

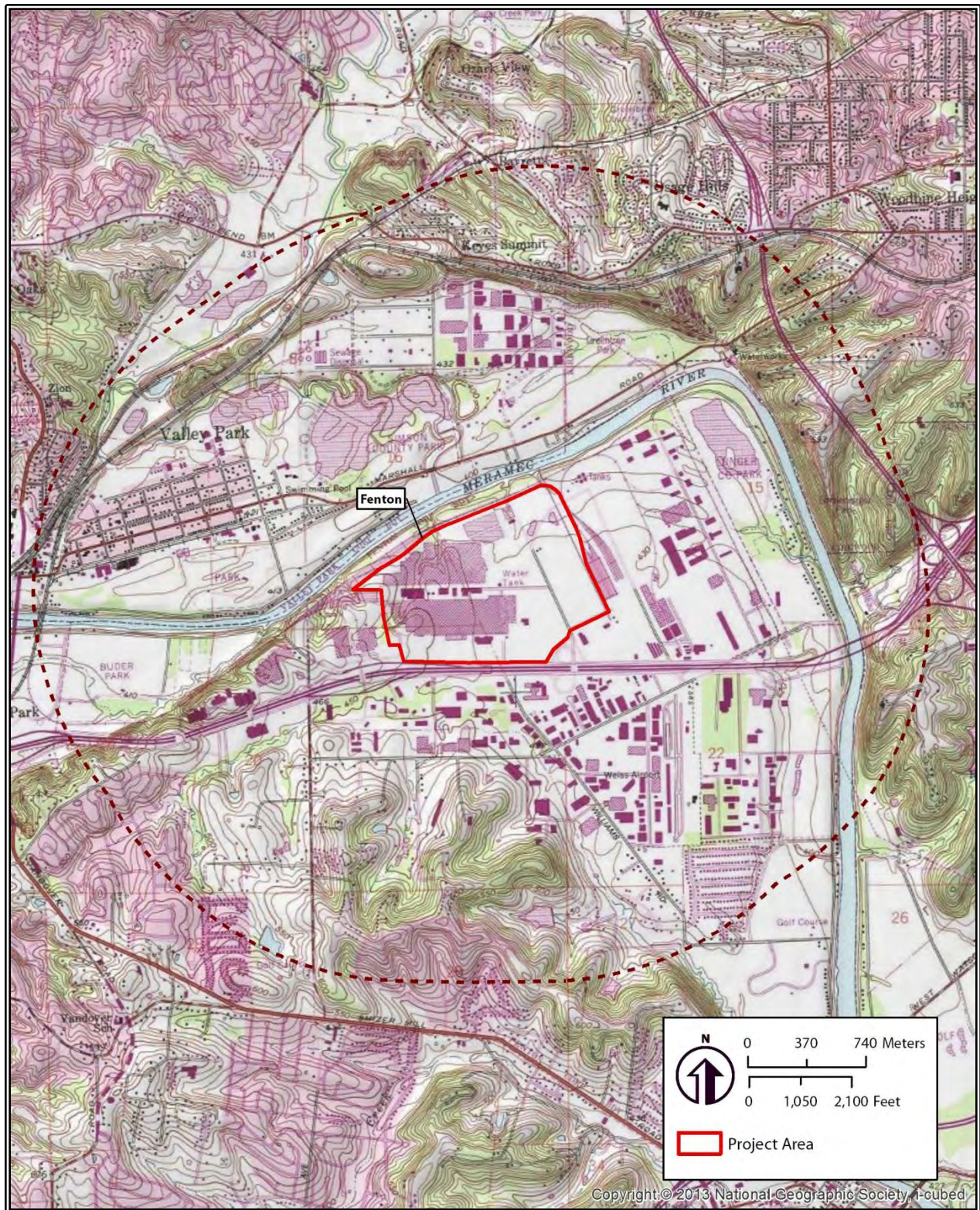


Figure 1. Location of the Fenton Site (USGS 1954/rev. 1993 Kirkwood, MO quadrangle).



Figure 2. Location of the Fenton Site (Esri 2014).

Architectural Field Survey

The architectural resources field survey involved driving the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures, objects over 50 years in age). For this project, the APE consisted of the project tract and an area extending approximately 1,000 feet from the tract boundary. However, there were no architectural resources identified within the APE. The former St. Louis North Chrysler automobile plant (built in 1966) is no longer extant and there are only parking lots, a parking lot gate house, a metal frame security office, and two utility buildings, all dating circa 1966 to 1970, remaining on the project tract. The area surrounding the tract consists of commercial and light industrial development built from the late 1960s through the 1970s.

This report is being prepared for review by the lead federal agency for this undertaking. Until concurrence is received on the findings of studies supporting this undertaking, these are not necessarily *conclusive* inventories per 36CFR§800.4.

References Cited

Chrysler-allpar

2014 Official website: <http://www.allpar.com/corporate/factories/st-louis.html>. Accessed December 2014.

Esri

Headquartered in Redlands California, Esri develops geographic information systems (GIS), including ArcGIS, that function as an integral component in nearly every type of organization. Esri offers project consulting and implementation services, collaborates with major technology leaders (Amazon Web Services, AT&T, Citrix, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, SAP, SAS, and others). Official website: <http://www.esri.com/about-esri>. Accessed January 2015.

United States Geological Survey

1954 *Kirkwood, MO* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, revised 1993.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project

Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

Archaeological Overview of the Fenton Site

St. Louis County, Missouri

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

May 2015

Lead Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District

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Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct a cultural resources survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required complete cultural resources surveys of each possible development site. This literature review and archaeological sensitivity assessment addresses the Fenton Site, which encompasses 280 acres located in St. Louis County, Missouri. The objective is to identify and document cultural resources in accordance with Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

Need

NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

1. Minimal impact to the NGA mission and operational capabilities
2. Provides modern facilities that are safe, secure, flexible, and efficient
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7. A boundary, which is a usable shape for necessary buildings and infrastructure, and outside of the floodplain
8. Provides physical security and force protection with appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads, railroads, and property boundary lines
9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Current Investigations

During the course of conducting background research on the potential development site in the metropolitan St. Louis area, research revealed that between 1976 and 2013, a total of 31 prior cultural resource surveys had been conducted in this area; however, none were completed on the Fenton Site tract. Table 1 summarizes these surveys. Accordingly, none of the previous studies satisfy Section 106 requirements. Therefore, this report provides a summary of the survey results from prior archaeological investigations in this area, and outlines the anticipated archaeological sensitivity of the Fenton Site tract based on the frequency of site occurrence and prior development and disturbance. Finally, this report makes recommendations for future archaeological investigations if deemed necessary as project plans move from feasibility to actuality.

The proposed project tract is comprised of approximately 280 acres on the floodplain and terraces southeast of the Meramec River in Fenton, Missouri, northwest of Weiss Airport, north of Interstate 44, and east of

Buder Park (Figures 1 and 2). Specifically, the Fenton Site is located at, and surrounding, 1050 Dodge Drive, Fenton, Missouri 63026.

Christy W. Pritchard, RPA, conducted a detailed records review at the Missouri (MO) State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Jefferson City, Missouri. In addition, she interviewed Judith Deel, Compliance Coordinator at the MO SHPO, regarding typical approaches to Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations in Missouri so that the project might better understand future requirements of Section 106 compliance related to the undertaking. Ms. Deel provided previous archaeological reports and archaeological site records/forms, which show the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded sites. Research revealed a total of 57 known archaeological sites within 2 km of the Fenton Site tract; however, no sites were identified on the tract itself and no archaeological sites are known to occur there. All of the 57 sites were identified between 1979 and 1998, and only 14 have been found in the area since the 1990s. As such, most were not investigated or assessed by current MO SHPO standards. Table 2 summarizes these sites. Eight of the sites located within 2 km of the Fenton Site are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Based on the nature of the artifact assemblages, site integrity, and data potential, the other 49 sites are understood to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP (under Criterion D) as they do not contain data sets through which one might address research themes and questions important to the prehistory and/or history of metropolitan St. Louis, the American Bottom, or the nation.

Section 106 and Cultural Resources Investigations

Cultural resource investigations are conducted in stages commonly referred to as Phase I, II and III. Only Phase I and II are related to the current undertaking at present. Discussion of these phases follows.

Phase I Investigation

Phase I investigation consists of a combination of background research and fieldwork designed to identify resources and define site boundaries within a given project area or Area of Potential Effects (APE). During the Phase I investigation, the entirety of the project area is studied. Locations not surveyed or only partially examined during a Phase I investigation typically require additional work. For extensive projects, such as reservoirs or highway corridors, a sampling strategy (i.e. predictive model) may be employed at this stage only after consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (MOSHPO) staff and with MOSHPO approval.

Phase I fieldwork consists of a number of methods including pedestrian survey, excavation of shovel test probes, remote sensing, and deep testing of appropriate landscapes. The use of specific field methods and techniques is dependent upon the type of ground cover present, the topographic setting, and the amount of observed disturbance in a given situation.

Phase II Investigation

Phase II archaeological investigation is conducted in order to test or evaluate an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

In order to facilitate the evaluation process, specific information should be recovered during a Phase II investigation. This information may include, but is not limited to: evaluating areas of moderate and high artifact densities; determining the vertical limits of the site; and determining the presence of intact, sub-surface, and/or stratified deposits, site structure, and site formation processes. One of the more traditional and standard means of recovering this information is through the excavation of test units.

Following the completion of Phase II investigations, a consultant should be able to make a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for all resources evaluated. The Criteria for Evaluation are outlined in the Department of Interior's regulations, 36 CFR Part 60: "National Register of Historic Places". Specific references to Criteria for Evaluation are found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Phase II investigations consist of additional background research and fieldwork. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a detailed and concise scope of work is submitted to MOSHPO for approval. The Phase II scope of work may be submitted as an appendix or addendum to the completed Phase I technical report. If, during the course of fieldwork, Phase II methods are found to be inadequate, the scope of work may be modified upon consultation with MOSHPO staff. In order to facilitate a DOE for an archaeological site, a member of MOSHPO staff may conduct an on-site evaluation to consult with the project sponsor and archaeological consultant.

Field investigations at the Phase II level are conducted to determine the horizontal and vertical limits of an archaeological site, and to retrieve spatial, temporal, and subsistence information about the site. Field investigations should be designed to retrieve the information necessary to determine the eligibility of a site without seriously impacting the contextual integrity of the resource. Therefore, a limited testing regimen should be developed in consultation with the MOSHPO staff.

A number of field methods and techniques may be implemented during Phase II investigations. These include systematic, controlled surface collection, additional shovel tests, mechanical augering, hand-excavated test units, deep testing, mechanical removal of the plowzone, and use of remote sensing techniques.

Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Fenton Site tract and 2 km archival research buffer on the Kirkwood, MO USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

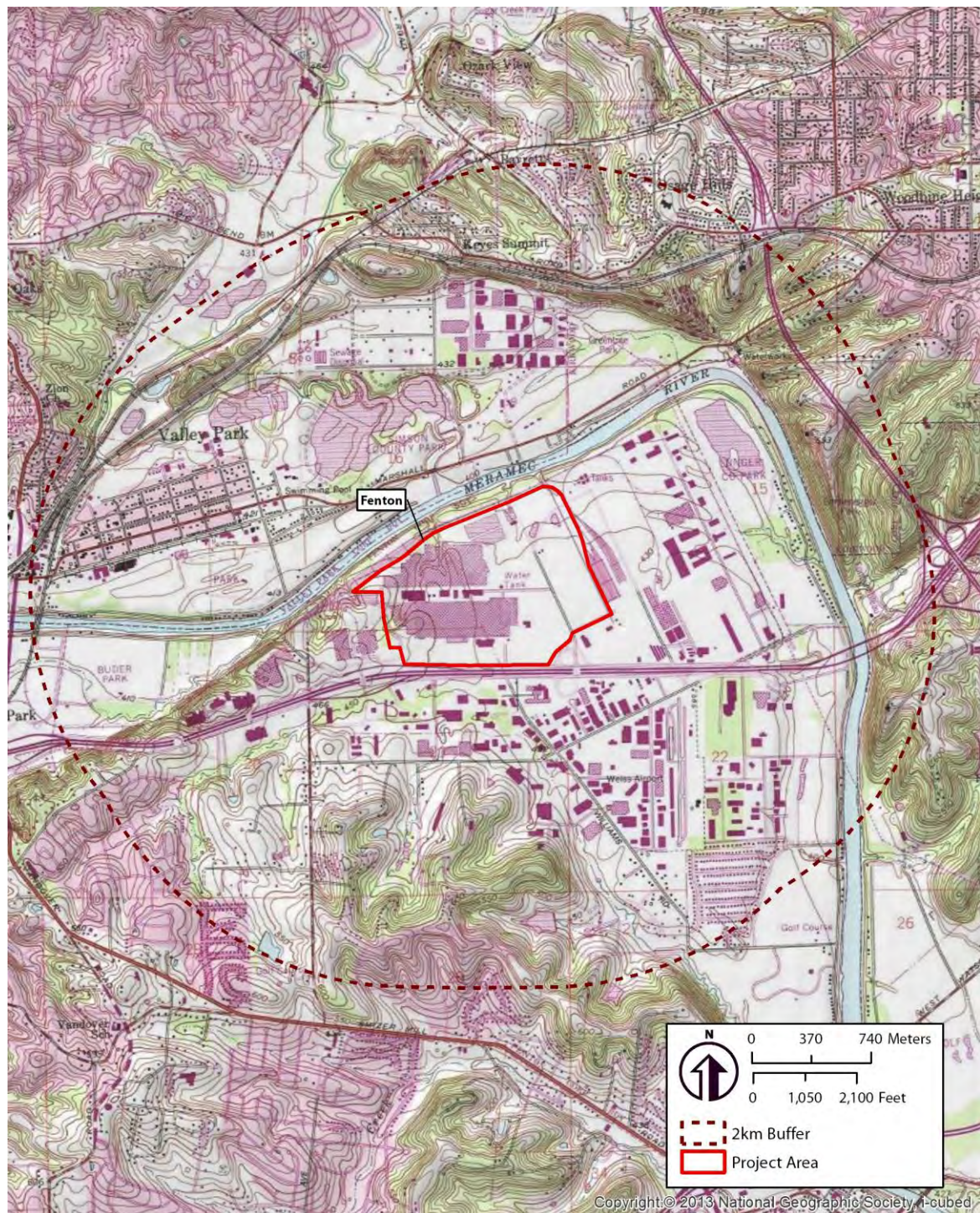


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the Fenton Site tract.



Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies within 2 km of the Fenton Site.

Year	Author(s)	Title
1976	Browman, David L.	Cultural Resource Survey of City Park for the City of Fenton, St. Louis County, Missouri
1979	Brandt, Keith and Rebecca Sieb	A Reconnaissance Survey of the Cultural Resource Base within the Lower Meramec Basin, St. Louis and Jefferson Counties
1979	Browman, David L.	Municipal Destruction of ASM 23SL206 in Fenton City Park, 1978-1979
1982	Archaeological Survey, University of Missouri, St. Louis	Atlas Depicting Results of Archaeological Survey, Lower Meramec River Basin in St. Louis County, Missouri
1982	Nixon, Joseph M., Laura E. King, and M. Colleen Hamilton	An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of Potential Impact Area Associated with Pollution Abatement Programs along the Meramec River in Southern St. Louis County, Missouri
1984	Browman, David L.	Cultural Resource Survey of the ca. 8.5 acres site for the First Missouri Bank at Meramec Station Road and Big Bend Road, St. Louis County, Missouri
1984	Hamilton, M. Colleen and Joseph M. Nixon	Phase I Level Survey of Proposed Sewer Improvements along Portions of Grand Glaize, Keifer, & Fishpot Creeks in Southern St. Louis County, Missouri
1984	Moore, Kurt R. and Jerry J. Moore	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Proposed Valley Park Levee Alignment and Borrow Areas, St. Louis County, Missouri
1984	Nixon, Joseph M., Joseph L. Harl, M. Colleen Hamilton, and Neal H. Lopinot	Phase II Level Testing of Sites 23SL27, 215A, 215B, 215C, and 278 along Portions of Grand Glaize and Fishpot Creeks in South St. Louis County, Missouri
1985	Nixon, Joseph M., David Browman, Joseph L. Harl, Patti Wright, M. Colleen Hamilton, and Neal H. Lopinot	Phase I Survey of Proposed Yarnell Creek Interceptor Construction Area, South St. Louis County, Missouri
1985	Nixon, Joseph, Joseph L. Harl, and M. Colleen Hamilton	Phase II Level Testing of Sites 23SL45, 257, and 259C along Portions of the Meramec River and Fishpot Creek in South St. Louis County, Missouri
1986	Harl, Joseph L., Patti Wright, M. Colleen Hamilton, David Browman, and Joseph M. Nixon	Phase II Testing of Prehistoric Sites 23SL284, 483, 206, and 481 along the Proposed Yarnell Creek Interceptor Construction Area, South St. Louis County, Missouri
1988	Browman, David L.	Preliminary Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Bowles Avenue Right-of-Way Construction Project, St. Louis County, Missouri
1990	Browman, David L.	Preliminary Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ca. 20 acre Upper Buder Park Project, St. Louis County, Missouri
1991	Harl, Joseph L., Timothy E. Baumann, and Joseph M. Nixon	Cultural Resource Survey, Tapawingo Golf Community Site, Sunset Hills, St. Louis County, Missouri
1993	Harl, Joseph L. and Janet	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Dougherty Ferry Woods

Year	Author(s)	Title
	E. Kneller	Subdivision in Valley Park, South Central St. Louis County, Missouri
1993	Lopinot, Neal H.	Ancillary Archaeological Investigations, Valley Park Flood Control Project, St. Louis County, Missouri
1994	Meinkoth, Michael C.	Proposed Route 141 Reconstruction Project (FHWA), South of Route HH to 0.8 Mile North I-44, St. Louis County, Missouri
1996	Neal, Wes	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Gelber Tract, St. Louis County, Missouri
1997	Browman, David L.	Preliminary Phase I Cultural Resource Study of the Roughly 108 acres of Emmenegger Nature Park and Possum Woods Conservation Area, for the Proposed Expansion of Powder Valley Conservation Nature Center, Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri
1998	Browman, David L.	Preliminary Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Roughly 4,500 feet of Meramec Bike Trail: Buder Park Trail Segment, Valley Park Area, St. Louis County
1999	Ott, Leonard C.	Phase One Cultural Resource Survey: Larus Subdivision, St. Louis County, Missouri
2002a	Browman, David L.	Preliminary Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the 9.55 acre Meramec Highland Quarry
2002b	Browman, David L.	Phase I CRS 9.55 Meramec Highland Quarry Nature Area, City of Kirkwood
2002	Ott, Leonard C.	Phase One Cultural Resource Survey: Arbor Creek, St. Louis County, Missouri
2003	Halpin, David J.	Archaeological and Architectural Survey for Telecommunications Tower #5592 at 2233 Cassens Drive, Fenton, Missouri
2003	Radziul, Rachel	Cultural Resource Survey of Surface Locations Threatened by the Proposed Baumgartner Tunnel Construction, St. Louis and Jefferson Counties, Missouri
2003	Turner, Kathryn	Phase I Survey St. Louis I-44/J6I1659
2005	McLaughlin, Meredith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Grand Glaize WWTP
2009	K&K Environmental, LLC	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey: AT&T Tower Project, Maritz MO 2998 Raw Land Tower Site, St. Louis County, Missouri
2013	Booth, Donald L.	Phase One Cultural Resource Survey, Dougherty Lakes AT&T Cell Tower MO3007 (TCNS #91934), Valley Park, Missouri

The records review and background research was conducted in advance of any future field investigations in order to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area and the feasibility of the Fenton Site (based on cultural resources encumbrances alone).

The archival work revealed that insufficient previous work had been completed at the Fenton Site to eliminate the need for on-the-ground site identification-level archaeological investigations. Therefore, this report presents a summary of previous investigations, an archaeological sensitivity assessment based on previous work in the area, and recommendations for future work (if needed) based on the MO SHPO guidelines and recommendations of MO SHPO staff. GIS analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel. Christy W. Pritchard, RPA, conducted the background research and interviews with MO SHPO. James C. Pritchard, RPA served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

Table 2. Known Archaeological Sites within 2 km of the Fenton Site.

Site	Quad	Cultural Affiliation	Type	NRHP Status	Comments
23SL26	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Habitation	Not Assessed	
23SL43	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, multicomponent; Historic	Habitation	Not Eligible	Fenton Salt Springs
23SL44	Kirkwood	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Not Assessed	
23SL45	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Potentially Eligible	
23SL46	Kirkwood	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Not Assessed	
23SL47	Kirkwood	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Not Assessed	
23SL48	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Habitation	Not Eligible	
23SL77	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Habitation	Not Assessed	
23SL84	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Contains stone box graves
23SL143	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	
23SL147	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, multicomponent	Habitation	Not Assessed	
23SL175	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	
23SL186	Kirkwood	Late Archaic	Habitation	Not Assessed	Testing recommended
23SL206	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, multicomponent; Historic	Habitation	Potentially Eligible	Mostly destroyed
23SL207	Kirkwood	Woodland	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	Found in Udorthents/fill, likely out of context
23SL219	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	
23SL230	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Habitation	Not Eligible	
23SL231	Kirkwood	Woodland	Habitation	Potentially Eligible	
23SL232	Kirkwood	Woodland	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	
23SL233	Kirkwood	Mississippian	Habitation	Not Eligible	
23SL248	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Habitation	Not Eligible	
23SL276	Kirkwood	Archaic; Middle	Lithic scatter	Potentially	

Site	Quad	Cultural Affiliation	Type	NRHP Status	Comments
		Woodland		Eligible	
23SL394	Kirkwood	Woodland	Lithic scatter	Potentially Eligible	
23SL396	Kirkwood	Early Woodland	Isolated find	Not Eligible	
23SL397	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Highly disturbed
23SL398	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL405	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL406	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Isolated find	Not Eligible	
23SL408	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Isolated find	Not Eligible	Historic dump
23SL410	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Isolated find	Not Eligible	
23SL411	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Isolated find	Not Eligible	
23SL412	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Habitation	Not Assessed	
23SL413	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Destroyed
23SL453	Kirkwood	Middle Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Assumed destroyed
23SL472	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL473	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	Highly disturbed
23SL481	Kirkwood	Mississippian	Habitation	Potentially Eligible	
23SL482	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	Northern edge destroyed
23SL483	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL484	Kirkwood	Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Destroyed
23SL485	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	
23SL486	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Assessed	Destroyed
23SL650	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate; Historic	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Mostly destroyed
23SL745	Kirkwood	Archaic	Lithic scatter	Potentially Eligible	

Site	Quad	Cultural Affiliation	Type	NRHP Status	Comments
23SL753	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL755	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL756	Kirkwood	Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL757	Kirkwood	Historic	Habitation	Not Assessed	
23SL758	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL759	Kirkwood	Middle Woodland	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL760	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL762	Kirkwood	Early Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL763	Kirkwood	Middle Woodland, Late Woodland	Habitation	Not Assessed	
23SL764	Kirkwood	Late Woodland, Mississippian	Habitation	Not Assessed	Testing recommended
23SL864	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, multicomponent; Historic	Habitation	Potentially Eligible	
23SL879	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	
23SL1042	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Potentially Eligible	

Archaeological Sensitivity

Previous Investigations

While the standard of archaeological survey methods has become more rigorous and NRHP assessments of sites have become standardized over the past 30 years, only 15 of the 57 sites falling within 2 km of the Fenton Site have been identified since 1985. The larger studies in which sites were identified--the pre-1990s studies identified in Table 1--represent the most appropriate correlates to the current undertaking and the assessment of archaeological sensitivity is based on the findings of these studies. Since 1998, only one site (23SL1042) has been identified within 2 km of the Fenton Site, so the most recent work provides little comparative archaeological site data.

Brandt and Sieb 1979

In 1979, Brandt and Sieb conducted a reconnaissance of the first 25 river miles of the lower Meramec River Basin (roughly 7,800 acres) in advance of the then-proposed Metropolitan Sewer District Lower Meramec 201 Facility Plant undertaking. Their desktop review identified 132 known sites in 1979; however, it was noted that “variations in the quality of the reports, the lack of proper agency funding, and the lack of modern site location techniques” (Brandt and Sieb 1979:18) have left the locations of many sites in doubt and resulted in the likelihood that more than one number had been assigned to the same site. Further, due to the inconsistencies and a lack of thorough processes for assessing NRHP eligibility, many sites would have not only been poorly understood, but many might be exaggerated in terms of their data potential under NRHP Criterion D.

That said, archaeological components identified during the study included the full suite of prehistoric occupation from Paleoindian through Mississippian and into the Protohistoric, while historic settler and early St. Louis sites also were noted, though at the time of the study prehistoric archaeological sites took precedence over historic ones, the latter often going unrecorded. Sites occurred from the floodplain and the Meramec River and its tributaries to terrace, bluff slope, bluff top, and upland valley locations. Importantly, four prehistoric archaeological districts were noted by Brandt and Sieb (1979) as falling within the Meramec River Basin: the Williams Creek, Beaumont-Tyson Quarry, Moder, and Boemler Archaeological Districts and the Crescent Quarry Site. According to Brant and Sieb (1979:29-30), “All of these occupy a more or less contiguous distribution within the Meramec Watershed and were related to the aboriginal procurement and utilization of the region’s chert resources.” The Williams Creek District, the easternmost of these resources, fell within the first 25 river miles of the Meramec River within 2 km of the Fenton Site.

Archaeological Survey, University of Missouri, St. Louis

The University of Missouri-St. Louis Archaeological Survey’s atlas (Archaeological Survey, University of Missouri, St. Louis 1982) and report (Nixon et al. 1982) prepared in support of pollution abatement programs along the Meramec, encompassed 65 hectares (160 acres) of proposed wastewater treatment plant and lagoon locations, as well as 40,000 meters of proposed sewer lines within the Lower Meramec River Basin. This work conducted in St. Louis County on land that falls on the Kirkwood quadrangle resulted in the documentation of 44 archaeological sites, 14 of which were recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Archaeological sites recorded dated from the Early Archaic through the Late Mississippian periods. Sites were found on bottomland, terrace, bluff slope, bluff top, and upland valley locations.

Archaeological Sensitivity of the Fenton Site

Based on the studies reviewed above and based on the degree of ground disturbance, the Fenton Site retains a low to medium likelihood for hosting near surface archaeological sites. Those sites that could occur would range from the Late Archaic through Mississippian and would most likely be represented by scatters of lithics and ceramics, as well as cultural features. Diagnostic lithics are likely in this bottomland setting and the general use of the bottomlands by prehistoric and historic peoples would suggest that a variety of occupations are possible. Based on the previous studies, one could expect up to one site per four acres, or roughly 70 sites. However, the entire project tract has undergone disturbance due to construction and demolition, and little remains that is undisturbed across the horizontal extents of the Fenton Site. That said, the depth to which previous disturbances has occurred is unknown, the Fenton Site is located along the Meramec River floodplain, and deep alluvial deposits that can bury and protect archaeological sites are expected. Because of this, the floodplain and terrace context of the site has moderate to high potential for deeply buried sites depending on the depth of previous disturbance.

Recommended Treatment

If the Fenton Site remains in consideration, a geomorphological/geoarchaeological survey following MO SHPO guidelines is warranted. This survey would be completed with a combination of mechanical trenching and coring accomplished in a manner established through consultation with the MO SHPO and the USACE, Kansas City District, and formalized in a project Work Plan. The purpose of the study would be to determine the land formation process at the Fenton Site, to assess the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits, and to excavate cultural features identified during the mechanical trenching.

This report is being prepared for review by the lead federal agency for this undertaking. Until concurrence is received on the findings of studies supporting this undertaking, these are not necessarily *conclusive* inventories per 36CFR§800.4.

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project
Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

Architectural Survey of the Mehlville Site
St. Louis County, Missouri

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

Prepared for:
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Prepared by:

Michael Reynolds MHP, Sr. Historian

James C. Pritchard, RPA | Vice President
Principal Investigator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James C. Pritchard", with a stylized, cursive script.

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May 2015

Lead Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District

Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct an architectural survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required that Brockington complete architectural surveys of each possible development site, two of which are located in St. Louis County, Missouri. Figures 1 and 2 are location maps for the Mehlville Site. The objective of the survey was to identify and document architectural resources in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel and Inna Moore. Michael Reynolds, MHP and Christy Pritchard, RPA conducted the background research. Michael Reynolds, MHP served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

The proposed project tract is composed of approximately 101 acres on dissected uplands east of the Meramec River, west of Tesson Ferry Road (State Route 21), and southeast of Keller Road (see Figures 1 and 2). Specifically, the Mehlville Site is located at, and surrounding, 13045 Tesson Ferry Road, Sappington, Missouri 63128.

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

Need

NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

1. Minimal impact to the NGA mission and operational capabilities
2. Provides modern facilities that are safe, secure, flexible, and efficient
3. Is conducive to recruiting and retaining top-quality employees
4. Stays within anticipated funding limits for construction, operation and maintenance
5. Supports future changes to mission requirements
6. Has adequate utilities, telecommunication, and transportation infrastructure
7. A boundary, which is a usable shape for necessary buildings and infrastructure, and outside of the floodplain
8. Provides physical security and force protection with appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads, railroads, and property boundary lines
9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Background Research

A detailed records review was conducted at the Missouri (MO) State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Jefferson City, Missouri and via the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Interactive GIS database. The GIS data consisted of shapefiles that showed the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded architectural resources. The associated survey forms were also obtained. In addition, most of the NRHP nomination forms were available through the database. The National Park Service NRHP database was also reviewed. Research revealed that there are no previously recorded architectural resources within the project tract or within 1,000 feet of the project tract. The Mehlville Site is the location of the MetLife Insurance Company campus, which was built in 1978 (St. Louis County Department of Revenue [Parcel 30M620096] 2014).

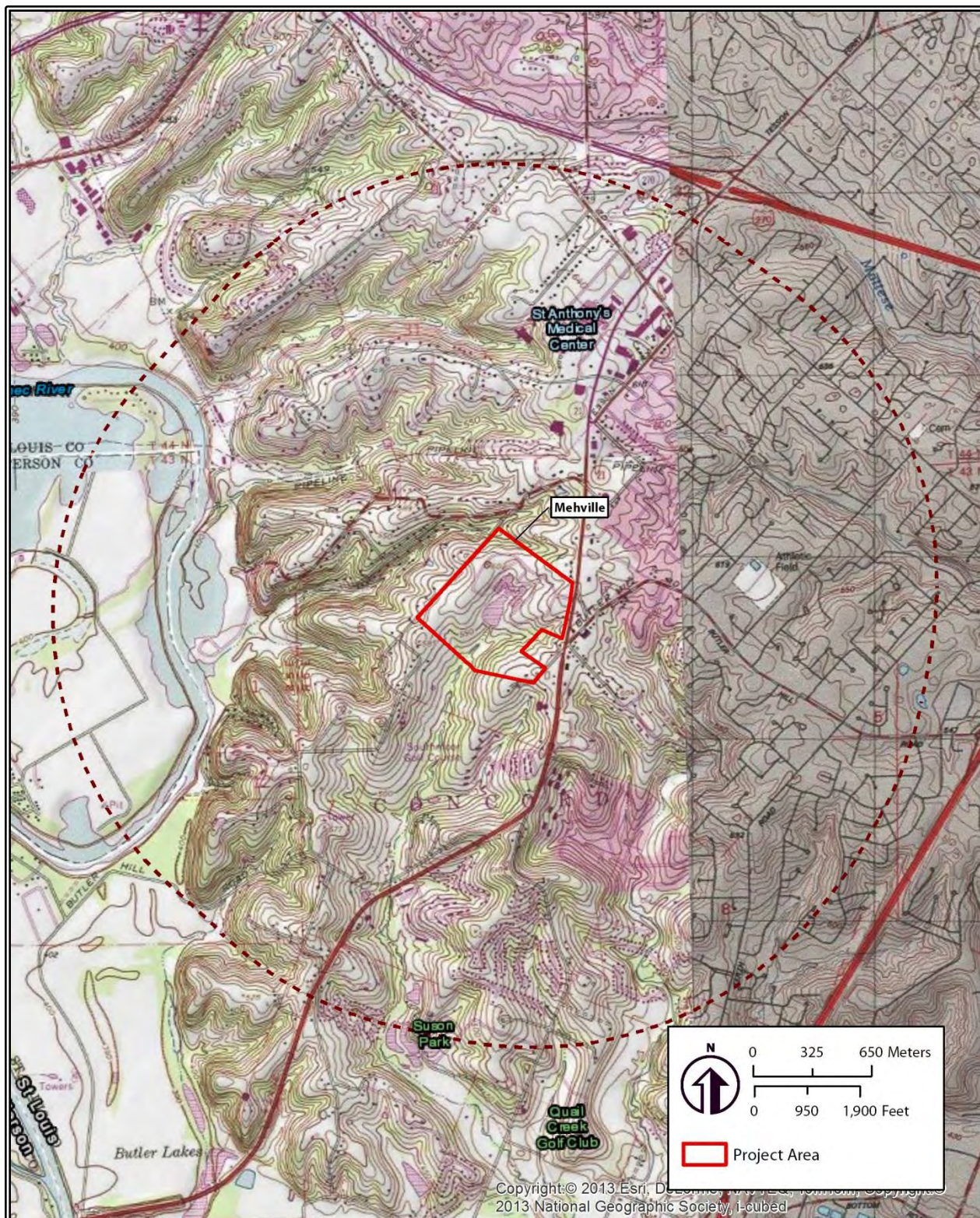


Figure 1. Location of the Mehlville Site (USGS 1954/rev. 1982 Mehlville, MO quadrangle).



Figure 2. Location of the Mehville Site (Esri 2014).

Architectural Field Survey

The architectural resources field survey involved driving the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures, objects over 50 years in age). For this project, the APE consisted of the project tract and an area extending approximately 1,000 feet from the tract boundary. The project tract contains the MetLife Insurance Company campus, which was built in 1978. The area surrounding the tract consists of residential and commercial development constructed from circa 1985 to 2000. There were no historic architectural resources identified within the APE.

This report is being prepared for review by the lead federal agency for this undertaking. Until concurrence is received on the findings of studies supporting this undertaking, these are not necessarily *conclusive* inventories per 36CFR§800.4.

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Headquartered in Redlands California, Esri develops geographic information systems (GIS), including ArcGIS, that function as an integral component in nearly every type of organization. Esri offers project consulting and implementation services, collaborates with major technology leaders (Amazon Web Services, AT&T, Citrix, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, SAP, SAS, and others). Official website: <http://www.esri.com/about-esri>. Accessed January 2015.

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project

Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

Archaeological Overview of the Mehlville Site

St. Louis County, Missouri

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

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Lead Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District

Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project

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May 2015

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Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct a cultural resources survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required cultural resources surveys of each possible development site. This literature review and archaeological sensitivity assessment addresses the Mehlville Site; which encompasses 101 acres located in St. Louis County, Missouri. The objective is to identify and document cultural resources in accordance with Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

Need

NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

1. Minimal impact to the NGA mission and operational capabilities
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7. A boundary, which is a usable shape for necessary buildings and infrastructure, and outside of the floodplain
8. Provides physical security and force protection with appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads, railroads, and property boundary lines
9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Current Investigations

During the course of conducting background research on the potential development site in the metropolitan St. Louis area, it was discovered that between 1979 and 2014, a total of 11 prior cultural resource surveys had been conducted in this area; however, none were completed on the Mehlville Site tract. Table 1 summarizes these surveys. Accordingly, none of the previous studies satisfy Section 106 requirements. Therefore, this report provides a summary of the survey results from prior archaeological investigations in this area, and outlines the anticipated archaeological sensitivity of the Mehlville Site tract based on the frequency of site occurrence and prior development and disturbance. Finally, we make recommendations for future archaeological investigations if deemed necessary as project plans move from feasibility to actuality.

The proposed project tract is comprised of approximately 101 acres on dissected uplands east of the Meramec River in Mehlville, Missouri, west of Tesson Ferry Road (State Route 21), and southeast of Keller Road (Figures 1 and 2). Specifically, the Mehlville Site is located at, and surrounding, 13045 Tesson Ferry Road, Sappington, Missouri 63128.

Christy W. Pritchard, RPA, conducted a detailed records review at the Missouri (MO) State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Jefferson City, Missouri. In addition, she interviewed Judith Deel, Compliance Coordinator at the MO SHPO, regarding typical approaches to Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations in Missouri so that the project might better understand future requirements of Section 106 compliance related to the undertaking. Ms. Deel provided previous archaeological reports and archaeological site records/forms, which show the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded sites. Research revealed a total of 17 known archaeological sites within 2 km of the Mehlville Site tract; however, no sites were identified on the tract itself and no archaeological sites are known to occur there. All but one of the 17 sites was identified between 1979 and 1981--23SL951 was identified in 1995--and, as such, most were not investigated or assessed by current MO SHPO standards. Table 2 summarizes these sites. One of the sites located within 2 km of the Mehlville Site (23SL349) is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and another (23SL951) was recommended for additional testing. Neither site has been formally evaluated at the Phase II level for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Based on the nature of the artifact assemblages, site integrity, and data potential, it is assumed all 15 remaining sites are not eligible for listing in the NRHP (under Criterion D) as they do not contain data sets through which one might address research themes and questions important to the prehistory and/or history of metropolitan St. Louis, the American Bottom, or the nation.

Section 106 and Cultural Resources Investigations

Cultural resource investigations are conducted in stages commonly referred to as Phase I, II and III. Only Phase I and II are related to the current undertaking at present. Discussion of these phases follows.

Phase I Investigation

Phase I investigation consists of a combination of background research and fieldwork designed to identify resources and define site boundaries within a given project area or Area of Potential Effects (APE). During the Phase I investigation, the entirety of the project area is studied. Locations not surveyed or only partially examined during a Phase I investigation typically require additional work. For extensive projects, such as reservoirs or highway corridors, a sampling strategy (i.e. predictive model) may be employed at this stage only after consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (MOSHPO) staff and with MOSHPO approval.

Phase I fieldwork consists of a number of methods including pedestrian survey, excavation of shovel test probes, remote sensing, and deep testing of appropriate landscapes. The use of specific field methods and techniques is dependent upon the type of ground cover present, the topographic setting, and the amount of observed disturbance in a given situation.

Phase II Investigation

Phase II archaeological investigation is conducted in order to test or evaluate an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

In order to facilitate the evaluation process, specific information should be recovered during a Phase II investigation. This information may include, but is not limited to: evaluating areas of moderate and high artifact densities; determining the vertical limits of the site; and determining the presence of intact, sub-surface, and/or stratified deposits, site structure, and site formation processes. One of the more traditional and standard means of recovering this information is through the excavation of test units.

Following the completion of Phase II investigations, a consultant should be able to make a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for all resources evaluated. The Criteria for Evaluation are outlined in the Department of Interior's regulations, 36 CFR Part 60: "National Register of Historic Places". Specific references to Criteria for Evaluation are found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Phase II investigations consist of additional background research and fieldwork. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a detailed and concise scope of work is submitted to MOSHPO for approval. The Phase II scope of work may be submitted as an appendix or addendum to the completed Phase I technical report. If, during the course of fieldwork, Phase II methods are found to be inadequate, the scope of work may be modified upon consultation with MOSHPO staff. In order to facilitate a DOE for an archaeological site, a member of MOSHPO staff may conduct an on-site evaluation to consult with the project sponsor and archaeological consultant.

Field investigations at the Phase II level are conducted to determine the horizontal and vertical limits of an archaeological site, and to retrieve spatial, temporal, and subsistence information about the site. Field investigations should be designed to retrieve the information necessary to determine the eligibility of a site without seriously impacting the contextual integrity of the resource. Therefore, a limited testing regimen should be developed in consultation with the MOSHPO staff.

A number of field methods and techniques may be implemented during Phase II investigations. These include systematic, controlled surface collection, additional shovel tests, mechanical augering, hand-excavated test units, deep testing, mechanical removal of the plowzone, and use of remote sensing techniques.

Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Mehville Site tract and 2 km archival research buffer on the Maxville, MO USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

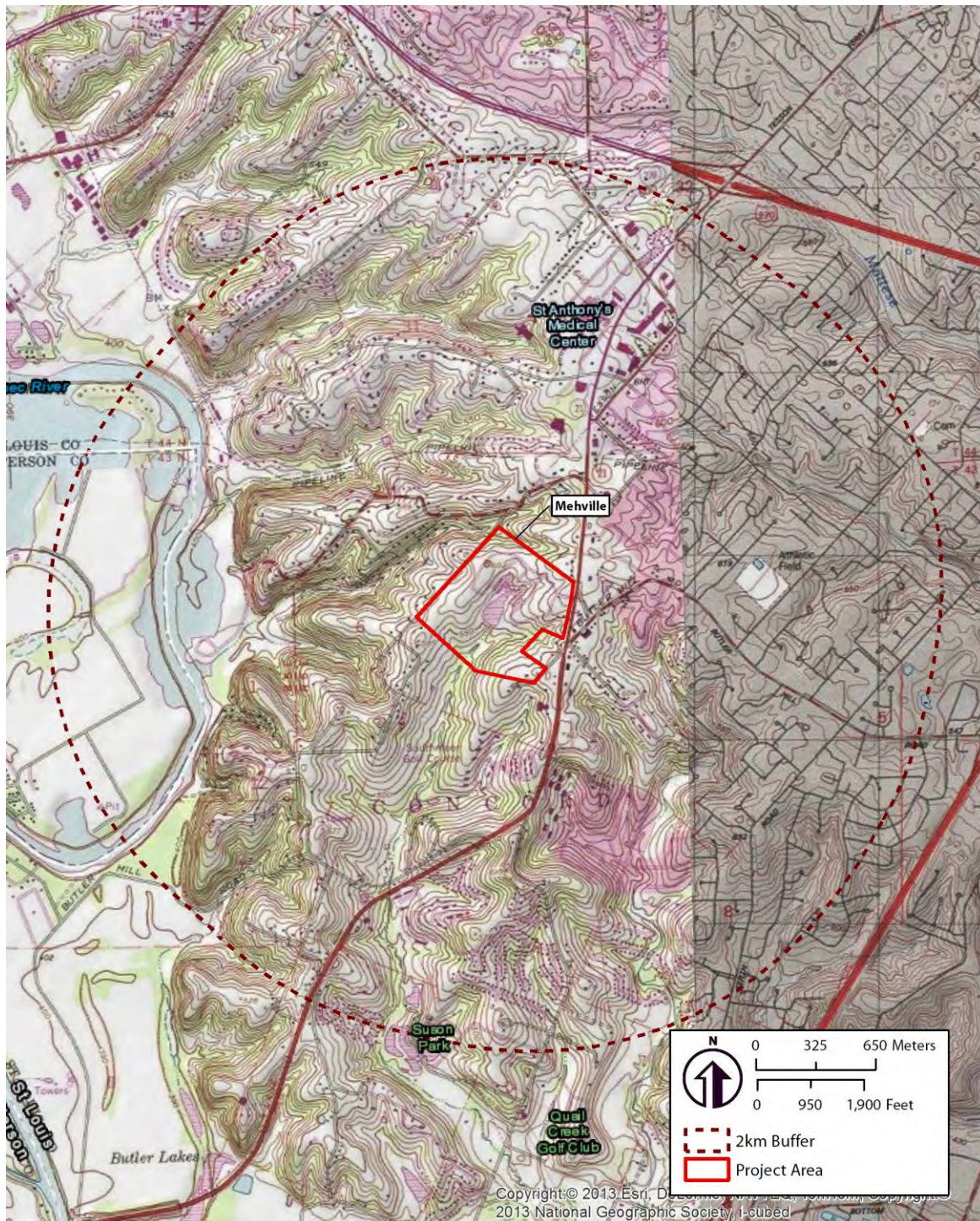


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the Mehville Site tract.



Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies within 2 km of the Mehlville Site.

Year	Author(s)	Title
1979	Brandt, Keith and Rebecca Sieb	A Reconnaissance Survey of the Cultural Resource Base within the Lower Meramec Basin, St. Louis and Jefferson Counties
1979	Diaz-Granados, Carol	Cultural Resource Survey of Land Bordered on the North, South, and East by the Meramec River, Located in St. Louis and Jefferson Counties, Missouri, for the Purpose of Extension of Dredging Permit #P-1073
1981	Diaz-Granados, Carol	Cultural Resource Survey of 65.685 Acres of Land on the Left Bank of the Meramec River Extending Either Side of Bauer Road, St. Louis County, Missouri
1994	Muri, Wayne	Proposed Sappington Bridge Replacement Project (FHWA), Route I-270, St. Louis County, Missouri (Job No. J6IO617H)
1995	Monroe, Elizabeth J.	Cultural Resource Survey of 400 Acre Tract on the Meramec River, St. Louis County, Missouri
1998	Crisler, Mechelle	Existing Cellular Communications Facilities: Sites #3771, #3756, #3785, #3774, #3728, #3610, #3788 all in St. Louis County
2000	Ayres, Larry	Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Route 21, St. Louis County (Job No. J6P1422)
2000	Kohlberg, Peter and Mary Jo Cramer	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Stude Tower Tract
2005	Warner, Kathryn A.	Phase One Cultural Resources Survey: MO2523-Suson Park, Saint Louis County, Missouri
2007	Warner, Vincent D.	Phase One Cultural Resources Survey: STLCT Tesson, St. Louis County, Missouri
2014	Walsh, Melissa and Richard Geidel	Cultural Resource Investigation Report for Martin Environmental Solutions, Inc.: Project #MO0188 (Starhill Drive), St. Louis, St. Louis County, Missouri

The records review and background research was conducted in advance of any future field investigations in order to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area and the feasibility of the Mehlville Site (based on cultural resources encumbrances alone).

The archival work revealed that insufficient previous work had been completed at the Mehlville Site to eliminate the need for on-the-ground site identification-level archaeological investigations. Therefore, this report presents a summary of previous investigations, an archaeological sensitivity assessment based on previous work in the area, and recommendations for future work (if needed) based on the Missouri SHPO guidelines and recommendations of Missouri SHPO staff. GIS analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel. Christy W. Pritchard, RPA, conducted the background research and interviews with Missouri SHPO. James C. Pritchard, RPA served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

Table 2. Known Archaeological Sites within 2 km of the Mehlville Site.

Site	Quad	Cultural Affiliation	Type	NRHP Status
23SL56	Maxville	Woodland	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL83	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL89	Kirkwood	Mississippian	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL141	Maxville	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL236	Kirkwood	Woodland	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL237	Kirkwood	Woodland	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL238	Maxville	Woodland	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL349	Kirkwood	Archaic	Habitation	Potentially Eligible
23SL350	Kirkwood	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Habitation	Assumed not eligible
23SL351	Maxville	Archaic	Unknown	Assumed not eligible
23SL430	Maxville	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
23SL431	Maxville	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
23SL432	Maxville	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
23SL433	Maxville	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Isolated find	Not eligible
23SL434	Maxville	Mixed prehistoric/historic	Isolated find	Not eligible
23SL435	Maxville	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Isolated find	Not eligible
23SL951	Maxville	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Lithic scatter	Phase II recommended

Archaeological Sensitivity

Previous Investigations

While the standard of archaeological survey methods has become more rigorous and NRHP assessments of sites have become standardized over the past 30 years, 16 of the 17 sites falling within 2 km of the Mehlville Site were identified and preliminarily assessed for listing in the NRHP prior to 1985. The limitations of these early studies aside, the three investigations conducted in 1979 and 1981 (Brandt and Sieb 1979; Diaz-Granados 1979, 1981) represent the most appropriate correlates to the current undertaking and the assessment of archaeological sensitivity is based on the findings of these studies.

Brandt and Sieb 1979

In 1979, Brandt and Sieb conducted a reconnaissance of the first 25 river miles of the lower Meramec River Basin (roughly 7,800 acres) in advance of the then-proposed Metropolitan Sewer District Lower Meramec 201 Facility Plant undertaking. Their desktop review identified 132 known sites in 1979; however, it was noted that “variations in the quality of the reports, the lack of proper agency funding, and the lack of modern site location techniques” (Brandt and Sieb 1979:18) have left the locations of many sites in doubt and resulted in the likelihood that more than one number had been assigned to the same site. Further, due to the inconsistencies and a lack of thorough processes for assessing NRHP eligibility, many sites would have not only been poorly understood, but many might be exaggerated in terms of their data potential under NRHP Criterion D.

That said, archaeological components identified during the study included the full suite of prehistoric occupation from Paleoindian through Mississippian and into the Protohistoric, while historic settler and early St. Louis sites also were noted, though at the time of the study prehistoric archaeological sites took precedence over historic ones, the latter often going unrecorded. Sites occurred from the floodplain and the Meramec River and its tributaries to terrace, bluff slope, bluff top, and upland valley locations. Importantly, four prehistoric archaeological districts were noted by Brandt and Sieb (1979) as falling within the Meramec River Basin: the Williams Creek, Beaumont-Tyson Quarry, Moder, and Boemler Archaeological Districts and the Crescent Quarry Site. According to Brant and Sieb (1979:29-30), “All of these occupy a more or less contiguous distribution within the Meramec Watershed and were related to the aboriginal procurement and utilization of the region’s chert resources.” The Williams-Creek District, the easternmost of these resources, fell within the first 25 river miles of the Meramec River within 2 km of the Mehlville Site.

Diaz-Granados 1979

Diaz-Granados’ (1979) study in support of dredging permit #P-1073 encompassed 300 acres of floodplain cropland along the east bank of the Meramec River. This work was conducted in St. Louis County on land that falls on the Kirkwood quadrangle to the north of the river, southeast of a gravel pit, and southwest of the steep bluff face. Diaz-Granados found the area to be heavily disturbed by dredging and agriculture. Only 23SL349 and 23SL350 were located and these sites appeared to have been damaged to such a degree by dredging and erosion that they were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The known historic site of Boli’s Ford was also investigated within the floodplain, but found to be similarly disturbed by dredging. Site 23SL350 contained a single human mandible that was analyzed and determined to be that of an Archaic female. However, based on the presence of numerous water-worn artifacts, the site appeared (Diaz-Granados 1979) to be out of context, possibly washed out from upstream or across the Meramec River.

Importantly, Diaz-Granados (1979:20) completed some auger testing of the floodplain, but noted that deeply buried archaeological deposits could occur within the Meramec River floodplain. Such geomorphological/geoarchaeological assessments were not common at the time of this study, but certainly would be included in current work plans for Section 106 compliance.

[Author’s Note: 23SL349 was revisited for unknown purposes in 1985 and recommended potentially eligible.]

Diaz-Granados 1981

Diaz-Granados’ (1981) study of the Winter Brothers Material Company Tract encompassed 65.685 acres on the narrow floodplain and bluffs on the east bank of the Meramec River. The tract was investigated in advance of construction of a then-proposed municipal park. Diaz-Granados (1981) recorded six nondiagnostic archaeological sites as a result of her work. According to Diaz-Granados (1981:i) the sites “fall into the categories of chipping stations, sites of short term occupation, or spot finds.” These sites include 23SL430-23SL435. None of the sites were considered eligible for the NRHP. Site frequency totaled approximately one site to 11 acres.

Archaeological Sensitivity of the Mehlville Site

Based on the three studies reviewed above, the Mehlville Site retains a low to medium likelihood for hosting archaeological sites. Those sites that could occur would range from the Paleoindian through Protohistoric and would most likely be represented by spot finds or scatters of lithics and ceramics. Diagnostic lithics are not likely in the project area, although the limited number of tools recovered and the general use of the uplands by Archaic peoples would suggest that Archaic occupations are possible. Based on Diaz-Granados’ 1981 study, we could expect up to one site per 11 acres, or roughly nine sites. However, much of the project tract has undergone disturbance due to construction and only roughly 50 acres (half) remain in undisturbed woods.

Accordingly, it is not expected that more than five scatters of artifacts would be recovered if standard archaeological survey at 15 meter intervals was accomplished across the project tract.

Recommended Treatment

If the Mehlville Site remains in consideration, a standard Phase I archaeological survey following MO SHPO guidelines is warranted. This survey would be completed with shovel testing accomplished at 15 meter intervals along each transect for the purposes of identifying archaeological sites. As the Mehlville Site falls in the dissected uplands above and to the east of the Meramec River, substantial alluvial deposits are not expected. Accordingly, no deep testing would be required. Areas that have been substantially altered within the Mehlville Site tract should be addressed via visual inspection, as shovel testing is not likely warranted in previously developed and disturbed portions of the tract.

This report is being prepared for review by the lead federal agency for this undertaking. Until concurrence is received on the findings of studies supporting this undertaking, these are not necessarily *conclusive* inventories per 36CFR§800.4.

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project

Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

*Architectural Survey of the North St. Louis City Site
St. Louis, Missouri*

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

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Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct an architectural survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required architectural surveys of each possible development site, one of which is located in St. Louis, Missouri. Figures 1 and 2 are location maps for the North St. Louis City Site. The proposed project tract is comprised of approximately 136 acres northwest of downtown St. Louis. The site is bounded to the north by St. Louis Avenue, to the south by Gateway Drive, to the east by N. 22nd Street and N. 23rd Street, and to the west by North Jefferson Avenue and Parnell Place. The objective of the project was to identify and document architectural resources in accordance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This survey consisted of both background research and field survey within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE). For this project the APE consisted of the project tract and parcels immediately adjacent to the tract boundary (Figures 2 and 3). This included some resources that are located both within and adjacent to the tract (i.e. historic districts) as well as historic buildings adjacent to the project tract that have a direct association with resources within the project tract, specifically those buildings associated with the former Pruitt-Igoe housing complex (Figure 3 and Table 1).

Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel and Inna Moore. Michael Reynolds, MHP and Christy Pritchard, RPA conducted the background research. Michael Reynolds, MHP served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

Need

NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

1. Minimal impact to the NGA mission and operational capabilities
2. Provides modern facilities that are safe, secure, flexible, and efficient
3. Is conducive to recruiting and retaining top-quality employees
4. Stays within anticipated funding limits for construction, operation and maintenance

5. Supports future changes to mission requirements
6. Has adequate utilities, telecommunication, and transportation infrastructure
7. A boundary, which is a usable shape for necessary buildings and infrastructure, and outside of the floodplain
8. Provides physical security and force protection with appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads, railroads, and property boundary lines
9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Background Research

A detailed records review was conducted at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Jefferson City, Missouri (MO) and via the MO Department of Natural Resources Interactive GIS database. The GIS data consisted of shapefiles that provided the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded architectural resources. In addition, most of the NRHP nomination forms and the associated survey forms were available through the database. The National Park Service NRHP database was also reviewed. Records on-file at the City of St. Louis Cultural Resources Office (St. Louis CRO) were reviewed, as well as state and city histories and historic maps available at the St. Louis Public Library.

Research revealed that there is one NRHP listed architectural resource within the project tract (Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory); there are two NRHP listed properties immediately adjacent to the project tract (Frank P. Blair School and the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church); and there is one NRHP listed property (St. Louis Place Historic District) that is both within and adjacent to the project tract. In addition, there are five architectural resources within the project tract that were identified during a Thematic Survey of Modern Movement Non-Residential Architecture (Modern Movement Survey) conducted by the St. Louis CRO and Peter Meijer Architect, PC (PMA) (St. Louis CRO 2013). These are Resources A, B, C, D, and E. The project was partially funded by the MO SHPO. There are also four architectural resources located immediately adjacent to the project tract that were previously recorded during the Modern Movement Survey. The Pruitt-Igoe electrical substation was identified as part of previous studies of the former Pruitt-Igoe housing complex (Allen 2012; Von Hoffman 2000). However, it was not recorded during the 2013 Modern Movement Survey. Two other previously recorded resources, two late nineteenth-century Flounder Houses (Resources F and F-2), are located within the project tract. Resource F was recorded as part of the Thematic Survey of Flounder Houses in St. Louis City (CRO 2014) and Resource F-2 was a probable Flounder House submitted by the public as an addition to the Thematic Survey. Figure 3 provides the locations of previously recorded architectural resources within the APE. Table 1 provides a list of previously recorded architectural resources located within the APE.

The Modern Movement Survey was a multi-tiered thematic survey of Modern Movement non-residential architecture built between circa 1945 and 1975 in the City of St. Louis city limits. The first tier consisted of a windshield survey of approximately 2,280 buildings. Basic information for these properties was recorded on simplified inventory forms. The second tier consisted of a reconnaissance of approximately 200 buildings. Information for these buildings

was recorded on MO SHPO survey forms. The third tier consisted of a list of approximately 40 buildings that underwent further documentation and NRHP evaluation. The fourth tier consisted of a Significant Properties List of 25 properties that were intensively surveyed. Most of these 25 buildings were recommended or determined eligible for the NRHP.

The Thematic Survey of Flounder Houses in St. Louis City began in 2014. The Flounder House (also called a “half-house” or “half-flounder”) is a distinct single-family property type that was built in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in only a few cities in the eastern United States. Most of the Flounder Houses in St. Louis were built in the mid-nineteenth century, with fewer built in the late nineteenth century (CRO 2014). A specific context has not yet been developed but will be developed as a product of the Flounder House Survey. Most Flounder Houses display elements of the Missouri German vernacular house type and have been included as contributing resources in many St. Louis historic districts. However, they have not been evaluated for their NRHP significance as individual architectural resources (CRO 2014).

In addition, there are six previously recorded resources within the project tract that were identified during a cell tower survey (K & K Environmental 2014). All of the resources are late nineteenth century townhouses. The resources were originally recorded as Structure A, a single townhouse on Mullanphy Street; Structure B, two adjacent townhouses on Mullanphy Street; and Structure C, three adjacent townhouses on Howard Street. The structures were recommended potentially eligible as contributing elements to a historic district or multi-property listing should either be proposed. The MO SHPO concurred with this recommendation. However, no historic district was defined and no multi-property listing was compiled as part of the K & K Environmental cell tower survey. As part of the current Next NGA West North St. Louis City Site survey, Structures A, B, and C have been designated as Resources G, H, I, J, K, and L (see Figure 3 and Table 1). Resources G through L are recommended ineligible for the NRHP as individual resources and are not contributing elements to an NRHP eligible historic district or multiple property nomination.

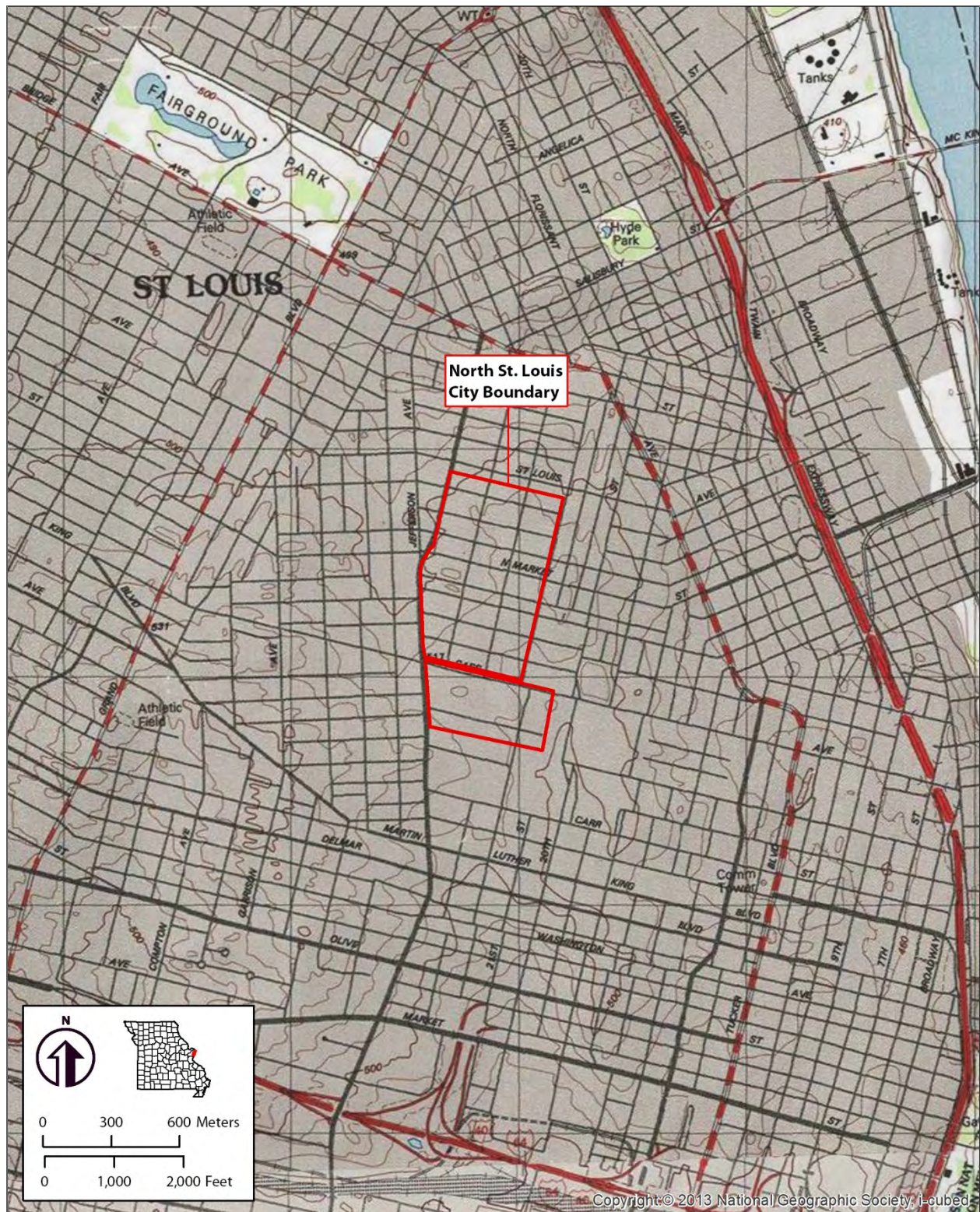


Figure 1. Location of the North St. Louis City Site (USGS 1954/rev. 1993 *Granite City IL- MO*, quadrangle).



Figure 2. Location of the North St. Louis City Site and Area of Potential Effects (Esri 2014).

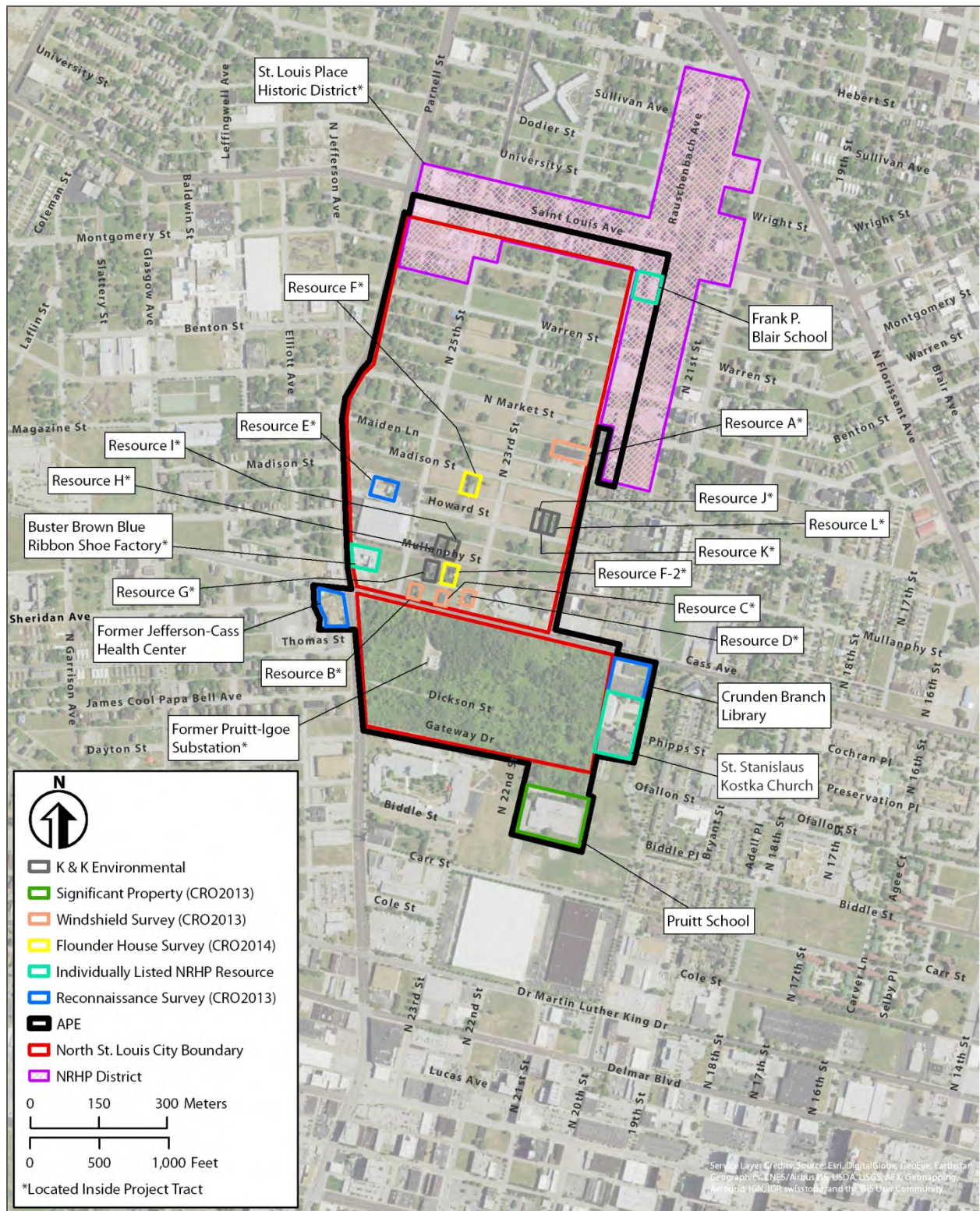


Figure 3. Locations of previously recorded resources within the APE (Esri 2014).

The two previously recorded NRHP listed resources within the boundaries of the proposed project site are the St. Louis Place NRHP District (Listed 2011) and the Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory (Listed 2005). Four architectural resources were identified within the project tract during the windshield survey (tier 1) for the 2013 Modern Movement Survey (Resources A, B, C, and D) (see Figure 3 and Table 1). However, only simplified inventory forms were prepared for these resources and NRHP evaluations were not provided. All four resources appear on the survey maps for the Modern Movement Survey. Resource E was recorded during the architectural reconnaissance for the Modern Movement Survey (tier 2). However, it was recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP (see Figure 3 and Table 1).

The former electrical substation located within the project tract was associated with the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex but has not been individually evaluated for the NRHP in previous MO SHPO surveys or in previous St. Louis CRO surveys. The housing complex was completed in 1956 and razed in 1972-1976. The substation was not visited during the field survey; however, it still appears on current aerial maps. Given that the entire Pruitt-Igoe housing complex has been demolished, the former electrical substation has lost its historical context and is likely ineligible for the NRHP.

The five previously recorded resources immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the project tract are: the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church (Listed 1979), located immediately east of the project tract; the Frank P. Blair School (Listed in 1983), located east of the project tract; the Pruitt School (Determined eligible in 2013), which served the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex and is located immediately south of the project tract; the former Crunden Branch Library (Undetermined NRHP eligibility), which served the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex and is located immediately east of the project tract; and the former Jefferson-Cass Health Center (Undetermined NRHP eligibility), which served the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex and is located west of the project tract on the west side of North Jefferson Avenue.

All properties visited as part of the current survey are discussed in greater detail following Table 1.

Table 1. Previously recorded architectural resources within the APE.

Resource Name	Resource Description	NRHP Status
Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory *	Shoe Factory Built in 1901	Listed 2005
St Louis Place Historic District *	Late Nineteenth Century to Early Twentieth Century Residential District	Listed 2011
Frank P. Blair School	Late Nineteenth Century School	Listed 1983
Pruitt-Igoe Electrical Substation *	Electrical Substation Built 1956	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource A*	US Post Office Annex Built 1968	Undetermined Eligibility (St. Louis CRO 2013)
Resource B*	Commercial Building Built 1956	Undetermined Eligibility (St. Louis CRO 2013)
Resource C*	Church Built 1956	Undetermined Eligibility (St. Louis CRO 2013)
Resource D*	Commercial Building Built circa 1955	Undetermined Eligibility (St. Louis CRO 2013)
Resource E*	Warehouse Built 1956	Undetermined Eligibility (St. Louis CRO 2013)
Resource F*	Flounder House Built 1892	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource F-2*	Flounder House Built Circa 1875	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource G*	Second Empire Style Townhouse Built 1887	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource H*	Second Empire Style Townhouse Built 1889	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource I*	Second Empire Style Townhouse Built 1887	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource J*	Second Empire Style Townhouse Built 1887	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource K*	Second Empire Style Townhouse Built 1888	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
Resource L*	Vernacular Townhouse Built 1888	Recommended Ineligible (Brockington 2015)
St. Stanislaus Kostka Church	Polish Catholic Church Built 1892	Listed 1979
Former Pruitt School	High School for the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex Built 1956	Determined Eligible by MO SHPO 2013
Former Crunden Branch Library	Library for the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex Built 1959	Undetermined Eligibility (St. Louis CRO 2013)
Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center	Health Center for the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex Built circa 1968	Undetermined Eligibility (St. Louis CRO 2013)

* Inside project tract.

Historic Resources within the Proposed Project Tract

Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory

The Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory is located on the southwest corner of the project tract at 1526 N. Jefferson Avenue (see Figure 3). The resource is a four-story, red brick, masonry shoe factory building constructed in 1901. The building has a “U” shape plan and a flat roof. A five-story corner stair tower contains the main entrance to the factory. The rounded entrance bay is supported by twin metal Tuscan columns on a limestone base and granite steps leading to a recessed door. The majority of windows are paired and set in brick arches. They are wood frame double hung with six over six pane configurations (Sheppard 2005). Photograph 1 is an image of the resource.

The building was designed in 1901 by architects H. E. Roach and Son and originally housed the LaPrelle Williams Shoe Company. In 1904, the Brown Shoe Company purchased the building and used it exclusively for producing their Buster Brown Blue Ribbon children’s shoes. The Brown Shoe Company made St. Louis one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Sheppard 2005).

The period of significance for the Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory is 1901 to 1940. The resource is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Industry and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The resource was listed in 2005 and retains excellent integrity.



Photograph 1. View of the Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory, northwest oblique.

St. Louis Place Historic District

The St. Louis Place Historic District is a late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century residential urban historic district of moderate to high density located just northwest of downtown St. Louis, Missouri. The historic district is located east and north of the project tract and extends into the northwest corner of the tract (see Figure 3). St. Louis Place contains the last remaining portion of the St. Louis Union Addition of 1850 that retains sufficient integrity to be listed as a unified NRHP district. The district also includes four blocks added to the neighborhood when the adjacent city reservoir was drained and subdivided in 1887. A major landscape feature of the district is the linear St. Louis Place Park. The broad St. Louis Avenue lined with historic houses is also a significant feature of the district (Allen 2011).

The Union Addition of 1850 was an extension of the city and was the only addition laid out with a street grid pattern and the first planned area of the city that included a linear public park (St. Louis Place Park). The Union Addition was bounded to the north by Herbert Street, to the south by North Market Street, to the east by Florissant Avenue, and to the west by Parnell Street. The Union Addition was developed in phases beginning in the late 1850s and extended into the 1920s. While parts of the Union Addition contained commercial and industrial buildings, as well as working class housing for German and Polish immigrants, the area that is now St. Louis Place primarily consists of residential development, churches, and schools, most of which were built by successful German business owners (Allen 2011).

The district contains 109 contributing resources consisting of 49 single residential dwellings, 29 multiple residential dwellings, three churches, three industrial/warehouse buildings, two corner (two-part) commercial buildings, two school buildings, one former market (Reservoir Market at 2516 N. 22nd Street), one fire station (Fire Station No. 5), one recreational building (the shelter at 2820 N. 21st Street), one clubhouse (the Home Crescent Club building at 2200 St. Louis Avenue, later Strassberger's Conservatory), one funeral home chapel, one public park (St. Louis Place Park), and 15 garages and outbuildings. Two previously listed school buildings comprising the Frank P. Blair School (Individually listed 1983) are included in the district (Allen 2011) (see Figure 3; Photographs 2 and 3).

The majority of the 109 contributing properties are residential buildings constructed between 1870 and 1930. Many of the residential buildings, both single and multiple-family buildings as well as two-part commercial buildings and industrial buildings, reflect the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movements style. Other styles in the district are Second Empire (15 residential buildings); Italianate (five residential buildings); Romanesque Revival or Richardsonian Romanesque (four residential buildings and one clubhouse); Gothic Revival (three churches and one chapel); Late Victorian (two school buildings and one residential building); Queen Anne (one residential building); Craftsman/Bungalow (three residential buildings); and Modern Movement (one recreational building, two industrial buildings, and one fire station) (Allen 2011).

The period of significance for the St. Louis Place Historic District is 1850 to 1955. The district is listed under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage and under Criterion C in the



Photograph 2. View of the Frank P. Blair School, east front elevation.



Photograph 3. View of the Frank P. Blair School Annex, southwest oblique.

areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. The district was listed in 2011 and retains excellent integrity.

The northwest corner of the project tract contains a small portion of the St. Louis Place Historic District. This includes resources on St. Louis Avenue and Montgomery Street. Photograph 4 is an image of resources on Montgomery Street. Contributing architectural resources in the project tract consist of Craftsman and Prairie style houses on St. Louis Avenue, brick commercial buildings on St. Louis Avenue and Montgomery Street, and early twentieth-century brick houses on Montgomery Street. Of the 109 contributing resources located within the district, 19 are located within the project tract and 33 are located outside the project tract but within the APE. The other 57 district contributing resources are located outside the APE. There are no non-contributing district resources located within the project tract.



Photograph 4. View of the St. Louis Place Historic District, Montgomery Street, looking south.

Resource A (SLC-AS-047-1553)

Resource A (SLC-AS-047-1553) is located at 2201 Maiden Lane, the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and N. 22nd Street (see Figure 3). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey (St. Louis CRO 2013) as a first tier resource and was given an unknown NRHP eligibility. According to the simplified survey form, the resource was built in 1958 as a US Post Office annex. It is currently occupied by Grace Hill Family Health Center. According to one of the property managers it was used as an education center prior to its use as a

health center. The resource has a concrete slab foundation, a steel frame, a built-up flat roof, a brick veneer exterior, metal doors, and metal frame casement windows (Photographs 5 and 6).



Photograph 5. View of Resource A, east front elevation.



Photograph 6. View of Resource A, south elevation.

The resource was not deemed to have sufficient significance to be evaluated at a higher tier of the Modern Movement Survey. The post office annex was built after the period of significance for the St. Louis Place Historic District (1850-1955) and beyond the period when

most of the surviving buildings were constructed in the West St. Louis Place neighborhood (1890-1940).

In addition, it does not appear to have an association with the former Pruitt-Igoe housing complex, which was located south of Cass Avenue in what was the Desoto-Carr neighborhood. Therefore, as part of the current project evaluation, Resource A is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource B (SLC-AS-047-0429)

Resource B (SLC-AS-047-0429) is located at 2409 Cass Avenue (see Figure 3). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey (St. Louis CRO 2013) as a first tier resource. However, a simplified survey form was not available in the survey records. The resource was built in 1956 as a delicatessen. It was later purchased by the Urban League and used as the Pruitt-Igoe Neighborhood Station and Model Cities Office from 1966 through 1969 (Allen 2012). The one-story building has a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a brick veneer. Currently the building is abandoned. The windows and doors have been removed and the roof has collapsed (Photograph 7).

The resource was not deemed to have sufficient significance to be evaluated at a higher tier of the Modern Movement Survey. Due to the derelict condition of the building, it has lost architectural integrity and has lost its association with the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex, which has been demolished. Therefore, as part of the current project evaluation, Resource B is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



Photograph 7. View of Resource B, south front elevation.

Resource C (SLC-AS-047-0428)

Resource C (SLC-AS-047-0428), the Grace Baptist Church, is located at 2319 Cass Avenue (see Figure 3). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey (St. Louis CRO 2013) as a first tier resource. According to the simplified survey form, the resource was built in 1956 and was completely remodeled in the 1970s (Photograph 8). The current church congregation moved into the building in 1971 (Allen 2012). The resource has a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, a front gable asphalt shingle roof, and circa 1970 replacement doors and windows.

Resource C was not deemed to have sufficient significance to be evaluated at a higher tier of the Modern Movement Survey. While it is possible that members of the Pruitt-Igoe community were members of the church congregation, the church was not officially part of the Pruitt-Igoe complex. Due to non-historic alterations, such as circa 1970 doors and windows, the resource has lost architectural integrity. Therefore, as part of the current project evaluation, Resource C is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



Photograph 8. View of Resource C, south front elevation.

Resource D (SLC-AS-047-0427)

Resource D (SLC-AS-047-0427) is located at 2301 Cass Avenue (see Figure 3). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey (St. Louis CRO 2013) as a first tier resource. However, a simplified survey form was not available in the survey records. The

resource was built circa 1955 as a commercial building. It has a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, a flat built-up roof, and brick veneer. All of the windows have been bricked-in and most of the doors have been bricked-in (Photograph 9). The resource does not appear to have been associated with the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex.

Resource D was not deemed to have sufficient significance to be evaluated at a higher tier of the Modern Movement Survey. Due to non-historic alterations and its lack of association with the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP as part of the current project evaluation.



Photograph 9. View of Resource D, east front elevation.

Resource E (SLC-AS-047-1258)

Resource E (SLC-AS-047-1258) is located at 2525 Howard Street (see Figure 3). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey (St. Louis CRO 2013) as a second tier (reconnaissance level) resource. According to the survey form, the resource was built in 1956. Resource E is a single-story concrete block warehouse. It has a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a flat built-up roof. It has a full-length loading dock with five loading bays shaded by a metal canopy extending from the roof. The resource has two original wood loading bay doors. The other three bays have been boarded over (Photograph 10).

Resource E was not deemed to have sufficient significance to be evaluated beyond the second tier of the Modern Movement Survey. Due to non-historic alterations and its lack of

association with any known significant historic events, the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP as part of the current project evaluation.



Photograph 10. View of Resource E, south front elevation.

Resource F (29-14-121161-004)

Resource F (29-14-121161-004) is a Flounder House located at 2318 Madison Avenue (see Figure 3 and Table 1). According to tax records it was built in 1892. The house sits at the rear of the lot and has a narrow front yard with grass lawn and several trees extending to Madison Avenue. Photographs 11 through 14 are images of the resource.

The one-and-one-half story house has a continuous brick foundation with a partial basement, load bearing brick walls, and an asphalt shingle shed roof with one interior brick chimney. The exterior is clad in brick and the north elevation, facing Madison Avenue, has window bays with brick segmental arches with soldier heads. Two basement windows on the south elevation have similar arches. One original wood frame double hung two over two window is on the north elevation. On the east elevation is a historic single story shed roof addition with two original wood frame double hung windows with a two over two pane configuration. The addition appears on the 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of the area.

Non-historic alterations include circa 2013 metal frame, double hung vinyl replacement windows and a small circa 1980 shed roof entryway on the historic side addition, which obscures the original entry bay. Both the historic and circa 1990 addition are covered with vinyl siding.



Photograph 11. View of Resource F, north front elevation.



Photograph 12. View of Resource F, northwest oblique.



Photograph 13. View of Resource F, east elevation.



Photograph 14. View of Resource F, south rear elevation.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Although the resource is a Flounder House and it is associated with the German immigrant history of St. Louis, due to a loss of architectural integrity and the loss of integrity of the surrounding neighborhood, Resource F is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. There are no known associations with significant persons. Therefore, Resource F is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. Due to non-historic alterations and a circa 1990 addition which obscures the original entry bay, Resource F has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. Therefore, Resource F is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource F-2 (Flounder House at 2314 Mullanphy Street)

Resource F-2 is a Flounder House located at 2314 Mullanphy Street (see Figure 3 and Table 1). This property was submitted to the St. Louis CRO in 2015 to be included in the Flounder House Thematic Survey (CRO 2014). According to tax records it was built in 1887, although historic mapping suggests an earlier date of construction. According to the property survey form (CRO 2015), the building may be present on the Compton & Dry Pictorial of 1875, but it “might well be blocked mostly from view” by another building. However, the building clearly appears on maps dated 1883 and 1906.

Resource F-2 is a two-and-one-half-story brick residence facing north on Mullanphy Street. It has a continuous brick foundation with a partial basement, load bearing brick walls, and an asphalt shingle shed roof that is hipped on the front and rear. There are two exterior brick chimneys on the west elevation. The exterior is clad in brick, and the north elevation has window bays with brick segmental arches. The basement windows also have segmental arches. The arches contain a single row of stretcher bricks on the façade and two rows of header bricks on the east and rear (south) elevations. The windows have been replaced with smaller one-over-one units, as evidenced by the infill beneath the arches and on either side of the sashes. The upper story windows also have storm windows. The front door has a segmental arch and a non-original metal awning. The front entry is accessed by a concrete stoop and steps. Other architectural details include a brick cornice with dentils on the façade, east and rear (south) elevations, and a non-original gabled dormer on the eastern slope of the roof. The southeast corner contains a two-story inset gallery. The house sits at the front of the lot and has a narrow front yard with grass lawn; the side and rear yards have mature trees. Photographs 15 through 18 are images of the resource.

Alterations include the non-historic double-hung vinyl replacement windows, the storm windows, the infilled arches, and the gabled dormer on the side slope of the roof.



Photograph 15. View of Resource F-2, north elevation.



Photograph 16. View of Resource F-2, northeast oblique.



Photograph 17. View of Resource F-2, east elevation (image from CRO 2015).



Photograph 18. View of Resource F-2, southeast oblique (image from CRO 2015).

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Although the resource is a Flounder House and it is associated with the German immigrant history of St. Louis, due to a loss of architectural integrity and the loss of integrity of the surrounding neighborhood, Resource F-2 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. There are no known associations with significant persons. Therefore, Resource F-2 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. Due to the infill of the arches and the non-historic replacement windows, the addition of the doorway awning which obscures its original segmental arch, and the addition of a gabled dormer on the roof slope, Resource F-2 has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. Therefore, Resource F-2 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource G (2332-2334 Mullanphy Street)

Resource G (Structure A in K & K Environmental 2014) is a Second Empire Style multi-unit townhouse located at 2332-2334 Mullanphy Street (see Figure 3). According to tax records, it was built in 1887. The three-story masonry building has a basement, a continuous rusticated stone foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt shingle mansard roof with two pedimented dormers and a corbelled brick cornice. On the rear of the building is a two-story extension with a continuous rusticated stone foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof.

Alterations to the resource include a circa 1950 stoop with a brick apron wall extending the full width of the façade, and an asphalt shingle hip roof with brick column support. The resource has two circa 1980 raised panel wood front doors and circa 2000 aluminum frame double hung replacement windows. Two windows on the east elevation have also been removed and enclosed with plywood. However, the stone window sills are original. Photographs 19 through 21 are images of the resource.



Photograph 19. View of Resource G at 2332-2334 Mullanphy Street, northeast oblique.



Photograph 20. View of Resource G at 2332-2334 Mullanphy Street, east elevation.



Photograph 21. View of Resource G at 2332-2334 Mullanphy Street, northwest oblique.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource G (Criterion A) and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. However, due to non-historic alterations it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the surrounding West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. In addition, Resource G lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource G is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource H (2227-2329 Mullanphy Street)

Resource H (Structure B in K & K Environmental 2014) is a Second Empire Style multi-unit townhouse located at 2227-2329 Mullanphy Street (see Figure 3). According to tax records, it was built in 1889. The three-story masonry building has a basement, a continuous stuccoed cut stone foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt shingle mansard roof with two pedimented dormers

and a corbelled brick cornice. On the rear of the building is a two-story extension with a continuous cut stone foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof.

Alterations to the resource include a circa 2000 wood frame stoop with an asphalt shingle shed roof with wood post supports and a wood balustrade. The resource has two circa 2000 raised panel wood front doors and transoms that have been sealed with plywood and stucco. The resource also has circa 2000 aluminum frame double hung replacement windows that are smaller than the original windows and they have squared sashes as opposed to what would have originally been arched sash windows. Finally, the dormer windows on the façade have been removed and enclosed. However, the stone window sills and brick window recesses are original. Photographs 22 through 24 are images of the resource.



Photograph 22. View of Resource H at 2227-2329 Mullanphy Street, south front elevation.



Photograph 23. View of Resource H at 2227-2329 Mullanphy Street, southwest oblique.



Photograph 24. View of Resource H at 2227-2329 Mullanphy Street, southwest oblique.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource H (Criterion A) and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. However, due to non-historic alterations it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the surrounding West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. In addition, Resource H lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource H is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource I (2321-2323 Mullanphy Street)

Resource I (Structure B in K & K Environmental 2014) is a Second Empire Style multi-unit townhouse located at 2321-2323 Mullanphy Street (see Figure 3). According to tax records, it was built in 1887. The three-story masonry building has a basement, a continuous cut stone

foundation, brick walls, and an asphalt shingle mansard roof with two pedimented dormers and a corbelled brick cornice.

Alterations to the resource include one circa 1965 plain wood front door and one circa 2000 raised panel wood front door, and transoms that have been sealed with plywood and stucco. The two front stoops have been joined with a central poured concrete stoop. The front basement window has been partially enclosed and now has a rectangular glass block window with a tile surround, which has damaged the foundation above the window. The resource also has a combination of circa 1965 wood frame double hung replacement windows with horizontal pane configurations and aluminum frame double hung replacement windows. All of the replacement windows are smaller than the original windows, which would have included arched top sashes. However, the stone window sills and brick window recesses are original. On the façade, the two sets of paired dormer windows have been removed and enclosed; an east elevation window has also been removed and enclosed. The rear of the building contains a circa 1910 two-story addition with a continuous cut stone foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof. The addition has a circa 2000 enclosed side porch with vinyl siding. Photographs 25 and 26 are images of the resource.



Photograph 25. View of Resource I at 2321-2323 Mullanphy Street, south front elevation.



Photograph 26. View of Resource I at 2321-2323 Mullanphy Street, southeast oblique.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource I (Criterion A) and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. However, due to non-historic alterations it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the surrounding West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. In addition, Resource I lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource I is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource J (2215 Howard Street)

Resource J (Structure C in K & K Environmental 2014) is a Second Empire Style multi-unit townhouse located at 2215 Howard Street (see Figure 3). According to tax records, it was built in 1887 and is currently unoccupied. The three-story masonry building has a basement, a continuous cut stone foundation, brick walls, an asphalt shingle mansard roof and one interior brick chimney.

Alterations to the resource include the removal of the original roof cornice with what is now plywood and stucco. The two front doors have been boarded over and the transoms have been removed. The original two-over-two windows have been heavily damaged and have been boarded over on the first floor and basement. Photographs 27 and 28 are images of the resource.



Photograph 27. View of Resource J at 2215 Howard Street southwest oblique.



Photograph 28. View of Resource J at 2215 Howard Street, west elevation oblique.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource J (Criterion A) and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. However, due to non-historic alterations it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the surrounding West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. In addition, Resource J lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource J is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource K (2211 Howard Street)

Resource K (Structure C in K & K Environmental 2014) is a Second Empire Style townhouse located at 2211 Howard Street (see Figure 3). According to tax records, it was built in 1888. The three-story masonry building has a basement, a continuous cut stone foundation, brick walls, and a hexagonal slate tile mansard roof with two pedimented dormers and a decorative wood cornice with brackets. The resource has a single front door with a two-pane transom and sidelights.

Alterations to the resource include a circa 1970 plain wood front door, and circa 1990 aluminum frame double hung replacement windows on both the first and second levels. The segmental arch insets have been removed, leaving the top window sash exposed. Finally, the basement level window has been enclosed with a glass block window. The stone window sills and brick window recesses are original. Photograph 29 is an image of the resource.



Photograph 29. View of Resource K at 2211 Howard Street, south front elevation.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource K (Criterion A) and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. However, due to non-historic alterations it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the surrounding West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. In addition, Resource K lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource K is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource L (2209 Howard Street)

Resource L (Structure B in K & K Environmental 2014) is a vernacular townhouse located at 2209 Howard Street (see Figure 3). According to tax records, it was built in 1888. The two-story masonry building has a continuous cut stone foundation, brick walls, a flat built-up roof, and a corbelled brick cornice. It has a single front door with a transom and flat headed, wood frame double hung windows with two over one pane configurations.

Alterations to the resource include a circa 1980 raised panel wood door, circa 1990 storm windows, a circa 1990 wood frame partial front porch with an asphalt shingle shed roof and wood post supports, and undersized, inoperable shutters on the first floor window. On the east elevation of the building is a circa 1990 two-story shed roof porch with wood post supports. Photographs 30 through 32 are images of the resource.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource L (Criterion A) and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. However, due to the non-historic alterations it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the majority of the surrounding West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. In addition, Resource L lacks individual distinction and represents a common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource L is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



Photograph 30. View of Resource L at 2209 Howard Street, south front elevation.



Photograph 31. View of Resource L at 2209 Howard Street, southeast oblique.



Photograph 32. View of Resources J, K, and L, southeast oblique.

Previously Recorded Resources Adjacent to the Proposed Project Tract

There are four previously recorded resources outside of the St. Louis Place Historic District that are located immediately adjacent to the project tract:

- St. Stanislaus Kostka Church
- Pruitt School building
- former Crunden Branch Library building
- former Jefferson-Cass Health Center building

St. Stanislaus Kostka Church

St. Stanislaus Kostka Church is located at 1413 North 20th Street (see Figure 3). It was built in 1892 by the Polish Catholic community. The church was designed by architects Louis Wessbecher and Charles Hummel in the Polish Romanesque style. The resource is the oldest remaining Polish Catholic Church in St. Louis. The historic Polish neighborhood that surrounded the church was demolished for urban renewal projects, such as the Pruitt-Igoe housing project. St. Stanislaus Kostka Church was listed in the NRHP in 1979 under Criterion A in the areas of Religion and Immigration, and under Criterion C in the area of architecture (Broderick et al. 1979). The church retains excellent integrity (Photograph 33).

The three other previously recorded architectural resources located immediately adjacent to the project tract were associated with the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex. A brief historic context for the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex is provided below, followed by descriptions and NRHP evaluations of the three buildings.



Photograph 33. View of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church east front elevation.

Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project

The Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project was constructed in 1956 at the south end of the project tract, south of Cass Avenue. This area of the project tract is now undeveloped and wooded. It was constructed by the City of St. Louis as part of an urban renewal project to improve housing and attract more people to the city, which had a declining population. The housing project was built in the Desoto-Carr neighborhood, which was demolished for the project. Early plans were developed in 1947 and included both middle and lower income housing and a public park. The buildings were to be several two- to three-story apartment buildings (Allen 2012; Von Hoffman 2000).

Desoto-Carr had been a mixed white and African American lower income neighborhood and the final plans, developed in 1950, called for the development of the Pruitt apartments for African Americans and the Igoe apartments for white residents. The Pruitt-Igoe complex was designed by architect Minoru Yamasaki of the Leinweber, Yamasaki & Hellmuth architectural firm and consisted of 33 modernist style apartment buildings, described as high-rises. The housing complex contained 2,870 units in buildings that were 10 to 12 stories in height. The Pruitt apartments were named for Wendell O. Pruitt, a World War II African American fighter pilot. The Igoe apartments were named for Missouri US Congressman William L. Igoe. However, the Igoe apartments attracted few white residents; therefore, the entire complex became predominately African American. The first units were completed in 1954 and the entire complex was completed in 1956 (Allen 2012; Von Hoffman 2000).

While Federal Housing Act funds paid for part of the construction of Pruitt-Igoe, funding for maintenance of the housing project was inadequate from the beginning. Due to the high cost for the construction of the complex, much of which came from inflated contractor rates, some amenities were not included in all of the buildings and there was little left in the budget for maintenance. Elevators and air conditioning systems were often out-of-order (Allen 2012; Von Hoffman 2000).

Occupancy peaked in 1957 at 91 percent. However, due to maintenance issues, occupancy dropped rapidly in the 1960s. As occupancy dropped, crime increased, which only accelerated the vacancy rate. In 1971, Pruitt-Igoe housed only six hundred people in seventeen buildings. Two of the buildings in the Pruitt-Igoe complex were demolished in 1972 and by 1976 all housing units had been demolished. Currently, only an electrical substation and streets overgrown with underbrush remain (Allen 2012; Von Hoffman 2000). The substation is a low brick building and is located within the project tract (see Figure 3).

There are three buildings associated with the former Pruitt-Igoe housing project located within the APE, adjacent to the project tract: the Pruitt School building, the Former Crunden Branch Library Building, and the Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center Building. These three buildings are discussed below. However, because the entire housing complex was demolished, except for the electrical substation, the surviving resources no longer represent a significant and distinguishable entity that consists of a concentration of associated buildings or structures. Therefore, the remaining resources lack adequate cohesion to be considered a historic district.

The Pruitt School Building

The Pruitt School building was built in 1955 to serve the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex and is located south of the project tract at 1212 N. 22nd Street (see Figure 3) It was designed in the International Style by architect F. Ray Leimkuehler. The building is currently used as a Junior Naval Academy (Allen 2012). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey as a fourth tier Significant Property (St. Louis CRO 2013) and was determined eligible for the NRHP by the MO SHPO in 2013. Based on observations made during the current survey, the Pruitt School still retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Photograph 34 is an image of the Pruitt School Building.



Photograph 34. The Pruitt School Building, southwest oblique.

The Former Crunden Branch Library Building (SLC-AS-047-0425)

The former Crunden Branch Library building (SLC-AS-047-0425) is located at 2008 Cass Avenue immediately east of the project tract (see Figure 3). It served as the city library for the Pruitt-Igoe housing complex (Photographs 35 and 36). It was designed by architect Joseph Senne and was built in 1959. It now houses a church (Allen 2012). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey (St. Louis CRO 2013) as a second tier resource and was given an unknown NRHP eligibility by the MO SHPO in 2013. Based on observations made during the current survey, the resource appears to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.



Photograph 35. Former Crunden Branch Library, north front elevation.



Photograph 36. Former Crunden Branch Library, northeast oblique.

The Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center Building (SLC-AS-047-0430)

The Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center Building (SLC-AS-047-0430) is located at 1421 North Jefferson Avenue, on the opposite side of the street from the project tract (see Figure 3). It was designed by architect Marcel Boulicault and was built circa 1968 (Allen 2012). The resource was previously recorded in the Modern Movement Survey (St. Louis CRO 2013) as a second tier resource and was given an unknown NRHP eligibility by the MO SHPO in 2013. The resource is now the City of St. Louis Fire Department Headquarters (Photographs 37 through 39). Based on observations made during the current survey, the resource appears to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.



Photograph 37. Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center building, east front elevation.



Photograph 38. Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center building, southeast oblique.



Photograph 39. Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center building, southeast oblique.

Architectural Field Survey

The architectural resources field survey involved driving the APE with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures, objects over 50 years in age), primarily from the street and front yards of the buildings. As a result of the survey, four architectural resources were identified: the remains of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood (Resource 1), two Second Empire Style townhouses (Resources 2 and 3), one commercial building (Resource 4), and one Richardsonian Romanesque townhouse (Resource 5). While Resources 2, 3, 4, and 5 are within the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, their architectural integrity or history warranted individual evaluations. Figure 4 shows the locations of newly recorded resources within the project tract. Table 2 provides a list of newly recorded architectural resources located within the project tract.

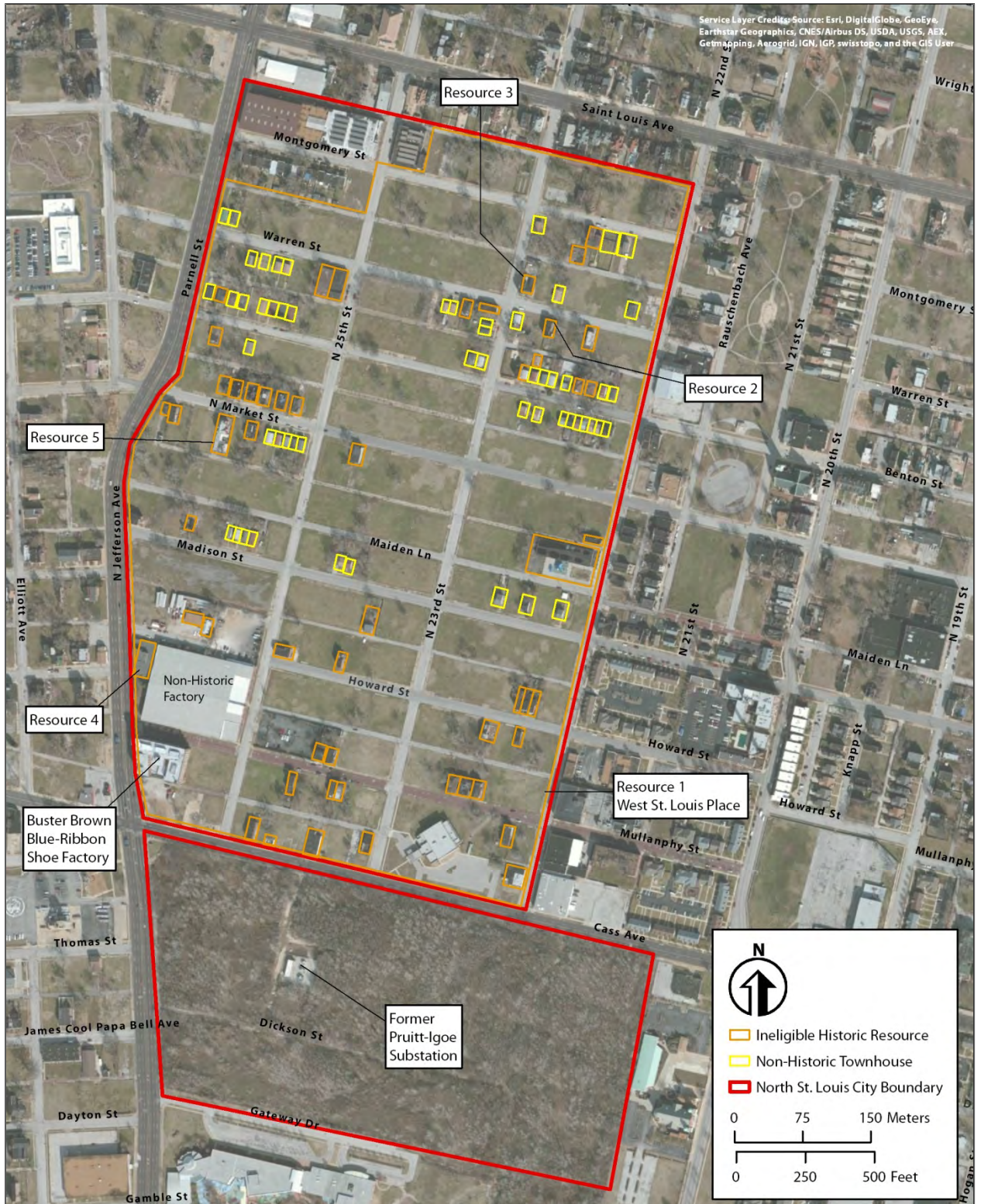


Figure 4. Locations of newly recorded resources in the project tract and the NRHP listed Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory.

Table 2. Newly recorded architectural resources within the project tract.

Resource Name	Resource Description	NRHP Recommendation
Resource 1, the West St. Louis Place neighborhood	Late Nineteenth Century to Early Twentieth Century Residential District	Ineligible
Resource 2	Second Empire Style Townhouse Built 1893	Ineligible
Resource 3	Second Empire Style Townhouse Built 1890	Ineligible
Resource 4	Classical Revival Commercial Building Built circa 1900	Ineligible
Resource 5	Richardsonian Romanesque Townhouse Built 1905	Ineligible

Resource 1 (West St. Louis Place Neighborhood)

Resource 1, the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, is located west and south of the NRHP-listed St. Louis Place Historic District and historically was part of the St. Louis Place neighborhood as well as the Union Addition. It also has the same developmental history as the St. Louis Place Historic District but consisted of the homes of more working-class Germans than the St. Louis Place Historic District. This is reflected in the size and types of homes, including Flounder Houses, which can be seen on early twentieth century Sanborn maps of the area, and other historic maps such as Compton and Dry's Pictorial Atlas of St. Louis (1875). In addition, West St. Louis Place contains the NRHP listed Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe factory. The West St. Louis Place neighborhood is bounded to the north by St. Louis Avenue, to the south by Cass Avenue, to the east by N. 22nd Street, and to the West by North Jefferson Avenue and Parnell Place (see Figure 4).

By 1940, the African American population was growing in the West St. Louis Place neighborhood and surrounding neighborhoods, such as Desoto-Carr, and was approaching 49 percent (The Ville NRHP Nomination Form, St. Louis CRO 2011). It was also during the mid-twentieth century that area went into economic decline. In 1966, the Johnson administration created the Model Cities program to encourage comprehensive planning for urban areas with severe deterioration and social instability. In 1968, the City of St. Louis selected an area for the program that included St Louis Place. From 1968 to 1974, many buildings were lost to urban renewal clearance, which only increased the instability of the neighborhood. In 1983, more urban renewal building clearance began in preparation for the construction of an industrial park that was never built. The demolition in the early 1980s removed most of the historic buildings from West St. Louis Place (Allen 2011). What was left were small clusters of historic buildings that were still occupied. Clusters of newer housing built in the early to mid-1970s also remained. However, the massive demolitions in the area created more instability in West St. Louis Place and many of the historic buildings are now vacant and derelict. Many of these buildings are missing all windows and doors, and the roofs have collapsed or have partially collapsed. Of the 534 parcels in the neighborhood, 415 are now vacant lots. Excluding the Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory Building, there are 53 historic buildings scattered across the West St. Louis

Place neighborhood. Forty-six are residential buildings, one is a former Post Office annex/education building, and six are commercial buildings. In addition, there are 55 townhouses that were built in the early 1970s located in the neighborhood. Some of these buildings are also vacant and deteriorated. Photographs 40 through 51 are images of Resource 1.

Most of the historic residential and commercial buildings that are still occupied have undergone significant alterations such as non-historic replacement windows and doors and non-historic additions. In one commercial building all the windows have been bricked in. There are only three late nineteenth-century single family residences (Resources 2, 3, and 5) that retain sufficient integrity to be discussed individually. However, these resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Resources 1 and 2 are located on Warren Street and Resource 5 is located on North Market Street (see Figure 4 and Table 2). In addition, one commercial building (Resource 4) is of sufficient historical and architectural interest to be individually evaluated for the NRHP (see Figure 4 and Table 2).



Photograph 40. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, abandoned townhouse at 2411 Cass Avenue, southeast oblique.



Photograph 41. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, townhouse at 2521 Howard Street, southwest oblique (non-historic doors and windows, replacement stoop cover).



Photograph 42. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, abandoned townhouse at 2223 Mullanphy Street, southwest oblique.



Photograph 43. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, collapsed townhouse at 2419 Howard Street, southeast oblique.



Photograph 44. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, collapsed townhouse at 3466 Madison Street, southwest oblique.



Photograph 45. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, vacant non-historic house at 2534 Benton Street, south front elevation.



Photograph 46. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, partially collapsed townhouse row at 2519 North Market Street, south front elevation.



Photograph 47. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, abandoned townhouse at 2338 North Market Street, north front elevation.



Photograph 48. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, abandoned townhouses 2549 and 2509 North Market Street, north front elevations.



Photograph 49. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, circa 1972 townhouses on North Market Street, looking southwest.



Photograph 50. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, Second Empire Style townhouse at 2212 Warren Street, northeast oblique (non-historic doors and windows, vinyl siding on dormer).



Photograph 51. View of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, Romanesque Townhouse at 2211 Mullanphy Street, northeast oblique (replacement windows and doors).

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Prior to the urban renewal programs of the late twentieth century, West St. Louis Place had a similar population and building density to the rest of St. Louis Place. As a result of demolition of approximately 77 percent of the buildings in West St Louis Place, the derelict condition of the remaining vacant buildings, the non-historic alterations and additions made to most of the occupied historic buildings, and the presence of non-historic townhouses scattered throughout the neighborhood, West St. Louis Place does not retain sufficient integrity to be included in the NRHP boundary of the St. Louis Place Historic District. This rationale is stated in the NRHP nomination form for the St. Louis Place Historic District (Allen 2011). Therefore, the West St. Louis Place neighborhood does not retain sufficient integrity under Criterion C in the aspects of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to be eligible for the NRHP as a historic district. Due to an extensive loss of historic context the neighborhood can no longer convey its significance under Criterion A as a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century working class German neighborhood or as a mid-twentieth-century working class African American neighborhood. In addition, there are no known associations with significant persons for the neighborhood (Criterion B) and the neighborhood does not appear to be a primary information source that would yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Therefore, Resource 1, West St. Louis Place neighborhood is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource 2 (2236 Warren Street)

Resource 2 is a Second Empire Style townhouse located at 2236 Warren Street (see Figure 4). According to tax records, it was built in 1893. The three-story masonry building has a continuous rusticated stone foundation, brick walls, and a hexagonal slate tile mansard roof with two pedimented dormers and a corbelled brick cornice. The resource also has two flush brick chimneys. The resource has a single wood front door with an arched five-pane transom and sidelights. The windows are wood frame, flat-headed double hung sash with one-over-one pane configurations. They have stone sills with decorative stone brackets. Alterations to the resource include a storm door over the front door. On the east side elevation, toward the rear of the house, is a circa 2000 two-story addition. It has a wood frame, a flat roof, and cement board siding. Photographs 52 and 53 are images of the resource.



Photograph 52. View of Resource 2 at 2236 Warren Street, north front elevation.



Photograph 53. View of Resource 2 at 2236 Warren Street, northeast oblique.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource 2 (Criterion A) and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. Due to few alterations made to the resource it retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. However, due to the demolition of the majority of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. While Resource 2 retains more integrity than many of the other resources in the West St. Louis Historic neighborhood, it lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource 2 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource 3 (2251 Warren Street)

Resource 3 is a Second Empire Style townhouse located at 2251 Warren Street (see Figure 4). According to tax records, it was built in 1890. The three-story masonry building has a continuous rusticated stone foundation, brick walls, and a hexagonal slate tile mansard roof with a large gable roof dormer containing two double hung windows. The resource has two flush brick chimneys, a corbelled brick cornice, and brick exterior. On the front elevation are two single wood front doors set in brick arches with transoms. The paired windows on the front

elevation are wood frame, flat-headed double hung sash with one-over-one pane configurations. They have stone sills with decorative stone brackets and are set in arched brick recesses. Alterations to the resource include wood frame double hung replacement windows with six-over-six pane configurations in the dormer. However, these windows appear to be historic replacements. Photograph 54 is an image of the resource. Resource 3 is attached to another Second Empire Style townhouse (built 1890). However, due to non-historic replacement doors and windows on the first floor, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.



Photograph 54. View of Resource 3, at 2251 Warren Street (at left), southeast oblique.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource 3 (Criterion A), and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity of location because it has not been moved. Due to few alterations made to the resource it retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. However, due to the demolition of the majority of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. While Resource 3 retains more integrity than many of the other resources in the West St. Louis

neighborhood, it lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St. Louis. Therefore, Resource 3 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource 4 (1620 North Jefferson Avenue)

Resource 4 is a Classical Revival commercial building, c. 1900, located at 1620 North Jefferson Avenue (see Figure 4). It is the office of the St. Louis Carton Company, which was founded in 1940. It has a continuous cut stone foundation, a wood frame, a flat built-up roof, and a brick veneer exterior. The building consists of a two-story central block with flanking one-story wings. The front elevation of the central block has a rusticated brick facade on the first floor separated from the plain brick second floor by a decorative tile belt course. The building has recessed double front doors with a transom that is surrounded by decorative tile. The windows of the first floor are wood frame, flat headed double hung sash, with stone sills and transoms. On the second floor is a group of five windows separated by Ionic stone pilasters. The windows are wood framed, flat headed double hung sash with decorative multi-pane upper sashes.

The flanking wings appear to be circa 1940 additions. The wings have brick veneer and metal frame, multi-pane awning windows. The windows and doors in the wings appear to date to the mid-twentieth century. The only non-historic alteration appears to be to the front doors of the resource, which have been boarded over with wood panels. A side entrance is currently being used for access. Photographs 55 and 56 are images of the resource.



Photograph 55. View of Resource 4, 1620 North Jefferson Avenue, west front elevation.



Photograph 56. View of Resource 4, 1620 North Jefferson Avenue, northwest oblique.

A ghost sign on the building appears to read “Dispensary” (Photograph 57) A Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map from 1909 indicates the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri was located at the northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Howard Street. The main three-story building would have been located where the north wing of Resource 4 is now located. The medical school building was three stories and a smaller, two-story building was connected to the south elevation, with a similar footprint to Resource 4.

The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, officially known as the Homeopathic College of Missouri, was chartered in 1857 and opened in 1859. The school became co-educational in 1874, granting degrees to both men and women. However, the school did not move to Jefferson Avenue until 1886, when the three-story building was constructed (Conrad 1901). The school expanded circa 1900 and this is possibly when the two-story building to the south (Resource 4) was constructed. The school closed in 1909 (Washington School of Medicine 2009). The St. Louis City directory from 1910 does not list the school. The Elk Bottling Company is listed at this address in the 1930 and 1946 city directories. The 1950 Sanborn map of the area shows a bottling company at this location and by this time the original school building to the north was gone and the side wing additions to Resource 4 were present. The additions were likely made between 1940 and 1950. The 1952 city directory lists the occupant as the Clown Bottling Company. In 1955, the city directory lists the property as vacant and by 1956 the St. Louis Carton Company is listed at this address.



Photograph 57. View of Resource 4, ghost sign, west front elevation.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

While the original portion of Resource 4 was likely associated with the former Homeopathic College of Missouri, the main school building has been demolished and Resource 4 has been altered for use as a commercial manufacturing building. Therefore, Resource 4 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. There are no known associations with significant persons and the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore the resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criteria B and D.

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity in the area of location because it has not been moved. However, due to side additions made to the resource after the closure of the Homeopathic College of Missouri, it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Due to the demolition of the main school building and the demolition of the majority of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. Therefore, Resource 4 is recommended ineligible the NRHP.

Resource 5 (2530 North Market Street)

Resource 5 is a Richardsonian Romanesque townhouse located at 2530 North Market Street (see Figure 4 and Table 2). According to tax records, it was built in 1905. The three-story masonry building has a continuous rusticated stone foundation, brick walls, and a composite asphalt shingle hip roof. The front (north) elevation contains a recessed entry detailed with a

brick Romanesque archway. The door is original, but encapsulated with a storm door, and is flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. The front elevation also contains two double-hung windows with a one-over-one pane configuration. The windows are capped with Romanesque arches; the arch above the window unit has been enclosed with plywood and the sill beneath is original stone. The upper story windows, also double-hung one-over-one, have simple flat brick arches and stone sills. Windows on the rear and side elevations have brick segmental arches. The resource has three flush brick chimneys (one on the west elevation, two on the east). Each elevation of the roof, except for that on the east, has a hip roof dormer with paired double hung windows. The sides of the dormer are clad with the same material that covers the roof.

Alterations to the resource include double hung replacement windows, then enclosure of the front elevation window arches with plywood, the non-historic cladding of the dormers, and a rear building addition. The rear addition was built circa 1960s, is enclosed and consists of a variety of building materials, including wood, concrete and sheet metal. It contains no windows and extends the length of the lot southward toward the rear alleyway. Photographs 58 through 64 are images of Resource 5.

NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

There are no known associations with significant historical events for Resource 5 (Criterion A), and no known associations with significant persons (Criterion B). In addition, the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Under Criterion C (*design/construction*) the resource retains integrity of location because it has not been moved. Since few alterations have been made to the resource, it retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. However, due to the demolition of the majority of the West St. Louis Place neighborhood, the resource has lost integrity of setting and association. While Resource 5 retains more integrity than many of the other resources in the West St. Louis neighborhood, it lacks individual distinction and represents a very common house type in St Louis. Therefore, Resource 5 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



Photograph 58. View of Resource 5, north front elevation.



Photograph 59. View of Resource 5, northwest oblique.



Photograph 60. View of Resource 5, northeast oblique.



Photograph 61. View of Resource 5 and addition, west elevation.



Photograph 62. View of Resource 5, rear addition, southwest oblique.



Photograph 63. View of Resource 5 and addition, southeast oblique.



Photograph 64. View of Resource 5 and addition, east elevation.

Summary

Background research revealed that there are two previously recorded architectural resources within the project tract that are listed in the NRHP (Buster Brown-Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory and St. Louis Place Historic District) and two NRHP listed properties immediately adjacent to the project tract (St. Stanislaus Kostka Church and the Frank P. Blair School). In addition, there are five architectural resources within the project tract that were previously identified during the Modern Movement Survey conducted by the City of St. Louis CRO and PMA (St. Louis CRO 2013). As part of the current project evaluation, these five architectural resources (Resources A, B, C, D and E) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Another resource (Resource F) was identified by the St. Louis CRO in The Thematic Survey of Flounder Houses in St. Louis City, and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Resource F-2 is a second Flounder House recently added to the thematic survey by the St. Louis CRO, and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

One additional previously recorded resource, the Pruitt-Igoe electrical substation, is located within the project tract. It was identified as part of previous studies of the former Pruitt-Igoe housing complex (Allen 2012; Von Hoffman 2000). Given that the entire Pruitt-Igoe housing complex has been demolished, the former electrical substation has lost its historical context and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

In addition, there are three previously recorded resources immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the project tract that were recorded during the Modern Movement Survey: the Pruitt School, the former Crunden Branch Library, and the former Jefferson-Cass Health Center. The Pruitt School was determined eligible for the NRHP in 2013. As part of the current project evaluation, the former Crunden Branch Library and the former Jefferson-Cass Health Center are recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion C.

The former electrical substation, the Pruitt School building, the Former Crunden Branch Library Building, and the Former Jefferson-Cass Health Center Building were associated with the former Pruitt-Igoe housing complex. However, because the entire housing complex was demolished, except for the electrical substation, the surviving resources no longer represent a significant and distinguishable entity that consists of a concentration of associated buildings or structures. Therefore, the remaining resources lack adequate cohesion to be considered a historic district.

In addition, there are six previously recorded resources within the project tract that were identified during a cell tower survey (K & K Environmental 2014). All of the resources are late nineteenth century townhouses. As part of the current Next NGA West North St. Louis City Site survey, the six townhouses have been designated as Resources G, H, I, J, K, and L (see Figure 3 and Table 1). Resources G through L are recommended not eligible for the NRHP as individual resources and are not contributing elements to an NRHP eligible historic district or multiple property nomination.

As a result of the field survey, five architectural resources were identified: the West St. Louis Place neighborhood (Resource 1), two Second Empire Style townhouses (Resources 2 and 3), one commercial building (Resource 4), and one Richardsonian Romanesque townhouse (Resource 5). All five resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

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Esri

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project

Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

Archaeological Overview of the North St. Louis City Site

St. Louis County, Missouri

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

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Lead Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District

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Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct a cultural resources survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required cultural resources surveys of each possible development site. This literature review and archaeological sensitivity assessment addresses the North St. Louis City Site, which encompasses 136 acres, located in St. Louis County, Missouri. The objective is to identify and document cultural resources in accordance with Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

Need

NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

1. Minimal impact to the NGA mission and operational capabilities
2. Provides modern facilities that are safe, secure, flexible, and efficient
3. Is conducive to recruiting and retaining top-quality employees
4. Stays within anticipated funding limits for construction, operation and maintenance
5. Supports future changes to mission requirements
6. Has adequate utilities, telecommunication, and transportation infrastructure
7. A boundary, which is a usable shape for necessary buildings and infrastructure, and outside of the floodplain
8. Provides physical security and force protection with appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads, railroads, and property boundary lines
9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Current Investigations

During the course of conducting background research on the potential development site in the metropolitan St. Louis area, it was discovered that between 1978 and 2013, a total of 58 prior cultural resource surveys had been conducted in this area; however, none were completed on the North St. Louis City Site tract. Table 1 summarizes these surveys. Accordingly, none of the previous studies satisfy the requirements of Section 106. Therefore, this report provides a summary of the survey results from prior archaeological investigations in this area, and outlines the anticipated archaeological sensitivity of the North St. Louis City site based on the frequency of site occurrence and prior development and disturbance. Finally, this report makes recommendations for future archaeological investigations if deemed necessary as project plans move from feasibility to actuality.

The project tract is comprised of approximately 136 acres in urban St. Louis, Missouri (MO) slightly above the floodplain of the Mississippi River. Christy W. Pritchard, RPA conducted a detailed records review at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Jefferson City, MO. In addition, she interviewed Judith Deel,

Compliance Coordinator at the MO SHPO, regarding typical approaches to Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations in Missouri so that the project might better understand future requirements of Section 106 compliance related to the undertaking. Ms. Deel provided data-base access to previous archaeological reports and archaeological site records/forms. The data-base information shows the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded sites. Research revealed a total of 24 known archaeological sites within 2 km of the North St. Louis City Site tract; however, no sites were identified on the tract itself. With the exception of 3 sites, the previously recorded sites were identified between 2003 and 2013. One site was identified in 1983, two in 1990. Table 2 summarizes these sites. Fifteen of the 24 sites located within 2 km of the North St. Louis City Site are considered eligible (23SL2234, 23SL2247, 23SL2248, 23SL2251, 23SL2295, 23SL2310, 23SL2316, 23SL2318, 23SL2330, 23SL2334, and 23SL2369), or assumed eligible (23SL3, 23SL4, and 23SL5, 23SL2332) for listing in the NRHP. Two sites are deemed not eligible for the NRHP, and another seven sites have not been evaluated against the NRHP criteria.

Section 106 and Cultural Resources Investigations

Cultural resource investigations are conducted in stages commonly referred to as Phase I, II and III. Only Phase I and II are related to the current undertaking at present. Discussion of these phases follows.

Phase I Investigation

Phase I investigation consists of a combination of background research and fieldwork designed to identify resources and define site boundaries within a given project area or Area of Potential Effects (APE). During the Phase I investigation, the entirety of the project area is studied. Locations not surveyed or only partially examined during a Phase I investigation typically require additional work. For extensive projects, such as reservoirs or highway corridors, a sampling strategy (i.e. predictive model) may be employed at this stage only after consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (MOSHPO) staff and with MOSHPO approval.

Phase I fieldwork consists of a number of methods including pedestrian survey, excavation of shovel test probes, remote sensing, and deep testing of appropriate landscapes. The use of specific field methods and techniques is dependent upon the type of ground cover present, the topographic setting, and the amount of observed disturbance in a given situation.

Phase II Investigation

Phase II archaeological investigation is conducted in order to test or evaluate an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

In order to facilitate the evaluation process, specific information should be recovered during a Phase II investigation. This information may include, but is not limited to: evaluating areas of moderate and high artifact densities; determining the vertical limits of the site; and determining the presence of intact, sub-surface, and/or stratified deposits, site structure, and site formation processes. One of the more traditional and standard means of recovering this information is through the excavation of test units.

Following the completion of Phase II investigations, a consultant should be able to make a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for all resources evaluated. The Criteria for Evaluation are outlined in the Department of Interior's regulations, 36 CFR Part 60: "National Register of Historic Places". Specific references to Criteria for Evaluation are found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Phase II investigations consist of additional background research and fieldwork. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a detailed and concise scope of work is submitted to MOSHPO for approval. The Phase II scope of work may be submitted as an appendix or addendum to the completed Phase I technical report. If, during the course of fieldwork, Phase II methods are found to be inadequate, the scope of work may be modified upon consultation with MOSHPO staff. In order to facilitate a DOE for an archaeological site, a member of MOSHPO staff may conduct an on-site evaluation to consult with the project sponsor and archaeological consultant.

Field investigations at the Phase II level are conducted to determine the horizontal and vertical limits of an archaeological site, and to retrieve spatial, temporal, and subsistence information about the site. Field investigations should be designed to retrieve the information necessary to determine the eligibility of a site without seriously impacting the contextual integrity of the resource. Therefore, a limited testing regimen should be developed in consultation with the MOSHPO staff.

A number of field methods and techniques may be implemented during Phase II investigations. These include systematic, controlled surface collection, additional shovel tests, mechanical augering, hand-excavated test units, deep testing, mechanical removal of the plowzone, and use of remote sensing techniques.

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Map of St. Louis, Missouri, showing the North St. Louis City Boundary. The map includes a 2km buffer around the city, major highways, and landmarks like Fairground Park and the Mississippi River. A legend in the bottom left corner shows a north arrow, a 2km buffer, and scale bars in meters and feet.

Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the North St. Louis City Site tract.

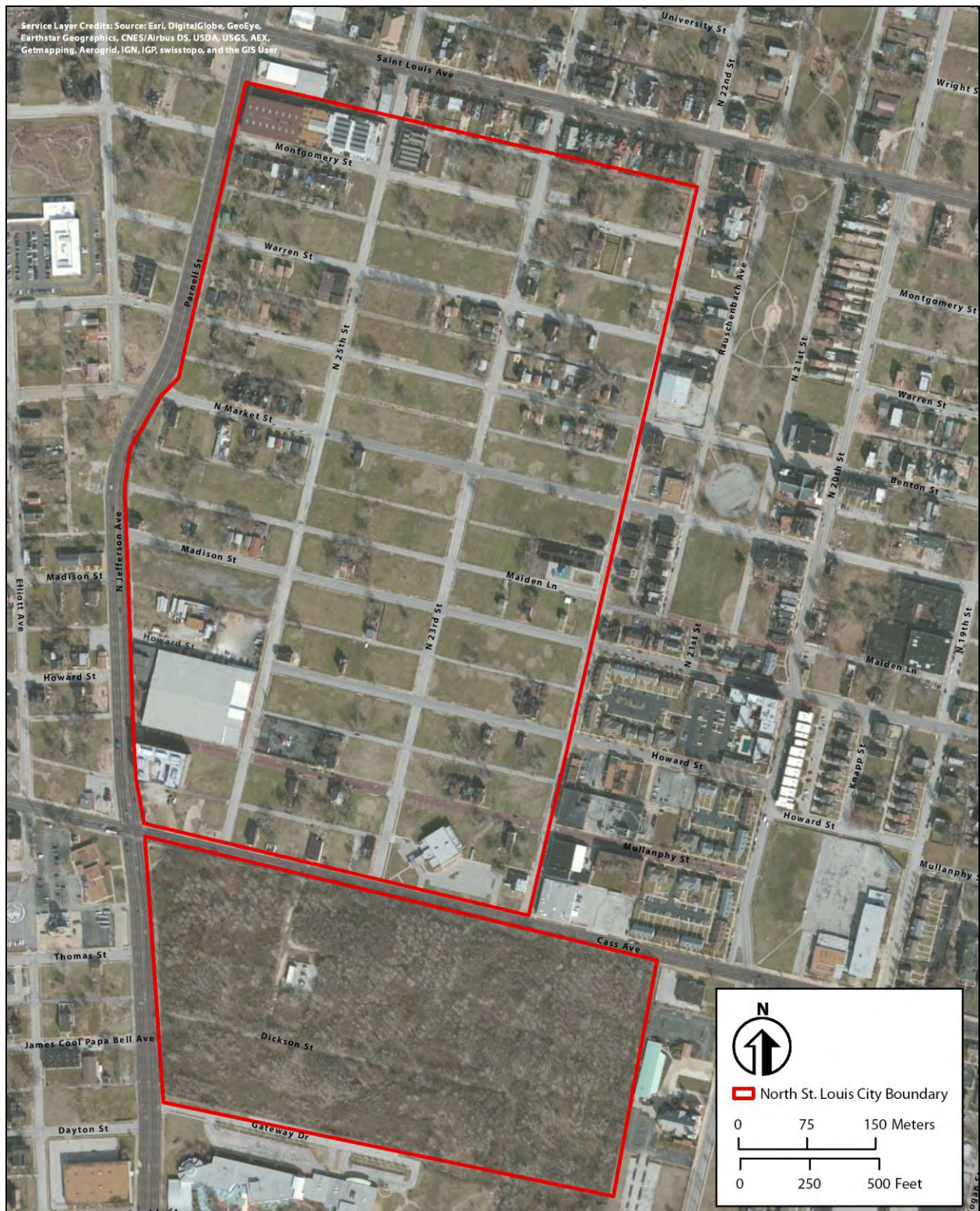


Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies within 2 km of the North St. Louis City Site.

Year	Author(s)	Title
1978	U.S. DOT, FHWA, MSHD	Route 755 St. Louis Missouri, Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement (FHWA-MO-EIS-71_50-D2[REVISED])
1979	Booker Engineers, Architects, Planners	Environmental Assessment, LaSalle Park Urban Renewal Project Phase III
1979	Missouri State Highway Department	Results of Archaeological Salvage Work Within the Right-of-Way Corridor of Job No. 6-I-44-37; Route 44, City of St. Louis, Missouri
1984	Nixon, Joseph M., David Browman and M. Colleen Hamilton	Phase I Level Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Development Tract, The Elleardsville Area, in Mid-Town, City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, Missouri
1984	Nixon, Joseph M., David Browman, M. Colleen Hamilton and Judith Hunt	Cultural Resource Assessment of Three Proposed Commerical/ Industrial Redevelopment Tracts, Central and South St. Louis, St. Louis County, Missouri
1985	Sturdevant, Craig	Cultural Resource Survey Reconnaissance Level Investigation Archaeological Resources Proposed AT & T Buried Cable Project, St. Louis to Kansas City, Missouri
1986	Hamilton, M. Colleen, Julie E. Eddins, Valerie A. Haskins, Karli E. White and Joseph M. Nixon	Phase I Level Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Strodman, Turner, Garrison-Webster, Russell, Amherst, and Amberg parks, City of St. Louis, Missouri
1987	Rogers, Leah D., Ronald E. Pulcher and R. Gail White	St. Louis District Cultural Resource Management Report No. 31; St Louis Harbor Historic Properties Reconnaissance, City of St. Louis, Missouri
1994	Meinkoth, Michael	Design, Route 70, St. Louis County, Case Ave to Convention Center, Job No. J6I0304 Negative Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Memorandum
1995	Harl, Joseph L., and Dennis Naglich	Salvage Investigations of Cultural Resources at the New United States Federal Courthouse Site (23SL976) City of St. Louis, Missouri.

Year	Author(s)	Title
1996	Harl, Joseph L., Dennis Naglich, and Nicholas Herrmann	Grave Information: Insights into 19th Century Ideology based on Archaeological Investigations at the Second Catholic Grave Yard (Site 23SL733) St. Louis, Missouri
1996	Spence, Jennifer, John Fulmer, and Joseph L. Harl	Records and Literature Search of Fairgrounds Park, Forest Park, O'Fallen Park, and Tower Grove Park, and Phase I Survey of Proposed Post-Dispatch Lake Sewer Interceptor, Forrest Park, St. Louis, Missouri
1996	U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Operations Office	Cultural Resources Survey, Mallinckrodt Chemical Company Plant
1997	Dycus, Don L.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Forest Park, City of St. Louis, Missouri
1997	Kneller, Janet, Eric Roselle, Dennis Naglich, Mary Jo Cramer, and Joseph Harl	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Gratten Street Reconstruction, St. Louis, Missouri
2000	Chalfant, Michael	Tower Grove, Wetland Enhancement Project, St. Louis, MO
2000	Radzuil, Rachel and Amy Williams	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Architectural Evaluation of the Proposed Roofer's Supply Tower Tract
2000	Roberts, Jason	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Communications System in Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Cass, Cooper, Jackson, Johnson, Lincoln, Monitteau, Montgomery, Pettis, St Charles, and Warren Counties, Missouri
2000	Williams, Amy and Rachel Radzuil	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Courion Industries Tower Tract
2000	Williams, Amy, Janet Kneller, Kristina Lotz, and Mike Hill	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Elkay Industries Tower Tract

Year	Author(s)	Title
2001	Williams, Michele, Christophe J. Balz, Patrick Bennett, Alisa Strauss and Cinder Miller	Phase I Cultural Resources Associated with the Propsed Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Communications System in Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Cass, Cooper, Jackson, Johnson, Lincoln, Monitteau, Montgomery, Pettis, St Charles, and Warren Counties, Missouri
2002	Hayden, Krisyina	Archaeological Investigation of possible Burials on Bremen Road, City of St. Louis
2003	Galloy, Joseph M.	Phase II Archaeological Testing of the Sullivan Avenue Site, St. Louis, Missouri
2004	Adams, Brian	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance and Architectural Review for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower (TRILEAF #5809) in St. Louis County, Missouri
2004	Francis, Ike	A Phase I Survey and Section 106 Eligibility Evaluation of a Proposed Housing Redevelopment Project Area, North Market Street, North St. Louis, Missouri
2004	Meyer, Michael J.	Phase I Survey and Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Walsh's Row Site (MoDOTSL6), MoDOT Job No. J6I1667
2004	Vollman, Colleen	Phase I Survey for the La Salle United Methodist Church Cellular Communications Tower
2004	Vollman, Colleen	Proposed Telecommunications Antennae, Building Mount, 1430 Olive, St. Louis, Missouri (FCC)
2004	Warner, Kathryn A. and Steve J. Dasovich	Phase One Cultural Resource Survey MO2527-Lafayette Square, St. Louis City, Missouri
2005	Altizer, Valerie, Meredith McLaughlin and Joe Harl	Cultural Resource Investigations at the Cochran Gardens Hope VI Housing Development Tract, St. Louis City, Missouri
2005	Dycus, Don L.	Proposed Telecommunications Tower, LCC Sprint-Rauschenbach Avenue, 2525/2527 Rauschenbach, St. Louis, Missouri (FCC)
2005	K & K Environmental LLC	Cultural Resource Investigations, Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, GSS, Inc. Wireless Communications Project "QO 5765 SE Downtown", St. Louis County, Missouri
2005	McLaughlin, Meredith and Valerie Altizer	Archival Evaluation of the Cochran Gardens Development Tract
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2007	Gustafson, Eric	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the La Barge Property Collocation Telecommunications Tower, St. Louis County, Missouri
2007	K & K Environmental LLC	Cultural Resource Investigations, Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Terracon Tower Project "VZW New Vandy Raw Land Tower Site", St. Louis County, Missouri
2008	Dasovish, Steve J.	Sevios Living at Cambridge Heights, St. Louis, Missouri
2008	Meyer, Michael J.	Cultural Resources Survey for the New Mississippi River Bridge, St. Louis City I-70 (MoDOT Job No. J6I0984).
2008	Meyer, Michael J. and David C. Austin	Below the Surface: Excavation of the Walsh's Row Site (23SL2234), St. Louis City, Missouri
2009	McLaughlin, Meredith, Janet Kneller, and Meredith Hawkins	Archaeological Assessment, Architectural Evaluation and Tunnel Documentation for the Tucker Boulevard Study Area, St. Louis City, Missouri
2010	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, Archaeological/Architectural Viewshed Investigations, GSS, Inc. Wireless Communications Project, Clearwire 210 North Tucker MOSTL5623 Roof-Mount Co-Location Site, St. Louis, Missouri
2010	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, Archaeological/Architectural Viewshed Investigations, GSS, Inc. Wireless Communications Project, Clearwire MOSTL0500 Roof-Mount Co-Location Site, St. Louis, Missouri
2010	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, Archaeological/Architectural Viewshed Investigations, GSS, Inc. Wireless Communications Project, Clearwire MOSTL013 Theresa School Tower Antennae Co-Location Site, St. Louis, Missouri
2010	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Intensive Archaeology Survey, Proposed AT&T Mobility 9th & Mound RELO MO3897 Wireless Communications Tower Project, St. Louis County Missouri

Year	Author(s)	Title
2010	Meyer, Michael J.	Cultural Resources Survey for the New Mississippi River Bridge, St. Louis City I-70 (MoDOT Job No. J6U1086): Phase II Testing of 23SL2319
2011	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Proposed AT&T Mobility Communications Project, PAPIN A WS MO3919, St. Louis County Missouri
2011	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Proposed AT&T Mobility Communications Project, Powell MO1071, St. Louis County Missouri
2011	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Proposed AT&T Mobility Communications Project, North Jefferson MO2514, St. Louis County Missouri
2011	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Proposed AT&T Mobility Communications Project, 11th Street Parking Garage MO2519, St. Louis County Missouri
2011	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Proposed AT&T Mobility Communications Project, Keiner Plaza MO2520, St. Louis County Missouri
2011	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Proposed AT&T Mobility Communications Project, Days Inn MO3891, St. Louis County Missouri
2012	Daniels, Karen L., Randall D. Dawdy and Michael J. Meyers	Architectural, Landscape & Bridge Survey and Recommendations for Archaeological Phase I Survey, St. Louis City, Interstate 70
2012	K & K Environmental LLC	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Cultural Resource Investigations, Proposed AT&T Mobility Communications Project, Laclede's Landing MO2703, Roof-Mount Antennae Co-Location Project, St. Louis County Missouri

Year	Author(s)	Title
2013	Branster, Mark	WirelessCo, L.P. dba Sprint - ST57XC381 F2/St. Louis U/Lindell Park Apts, St. Louis County, Missouri
2013	Branster, Mark	WirelessCo, L.P. dba Sprint - ST57XC240 Williams Building, St. Louis County, Missouri
2013	Meyer, Michael J.	Archaeology Survey of MoDOT Job Nos. J6I2377C (I-64, St. Louis City) and Testing of the Madam Haycraft Site (23SL2334)
2013	Meyer, Michael J.	Archaeological Testing of the Madam Haycraft (23SL2334) and Louis Beaydoin (23SL2369) Sites in Association with MoDOT Job Nos. J6I2377B and J6I2377C (I-64, St. Louis City).

The records review and background research was conducted in advance of any future field investigations in order to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area and the feasibility of the North St. Louis City Site (based on cultural resources encumbrances alone).

The archival work revealed that insufficient previous work had been completed at the North St. Louis City Site to eliminate the need for on-the-ground site identification-level archaeological investigations. Therefore, this report presents a summary of previous investigations, an archaeological sensitivity assessment based on previous work in the area, and recommendations for future work (if needed) based on the Missouri SHPO guidelines and recommendations of Missouri SHPO staff. GIS analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel. Christy W. Pritchard, RPA conducted the background research and interviews with Missouri SHPO, and served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

Table 2. Known Archaeological Sites within 2 km of the North St. Louis City Site.

Site	Quad	Cultural Affiliation	Type	NRHP Status
23SL3	Granite City, Il-MO	Mississippian	Mound	Assumed eligible
23SL4	Granite City, Il-MO	Mississippian	Mound	Assumed eligible
23SL5	Granite City, Il-MO	Mississippian	Mound	Assumed eligible
23SL2232	Manchester	Prehistoric, indeterminate	Habitation	Unevaluated
23SL2234	Cahokia, Il-Mo	Historic	Field House and Toy Museum	Eligible
23SL2247	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential neighborhood	Eligible
23SL2248	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential neighborhood	Eligible
23SL2251	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential neighborhood	Eligible
23SL2261	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential neighborhood	Unevaluated
23SL2274	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential/ Commercial/ Industrial	Unevaluated
23SL2295	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Industrial	Eligible

Site	Quad	Cultural Affiliation	Type	NRHP Status
23SL2309	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential/Industrial	Not eligible
23SL2310	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Industrial	Eligible
23SL2316	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential	Eligible
23SL2317	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Industrial	Unevaluated
23SL2318	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential	Eligible
23SL2319	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential/Commercial	Unevaluated
23SL2322	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Industrial	Unevaluated
23SL2330	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential/Commercial	Eligible
23SL2331	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential	National Historic Landmark
23SL2332	Granite City, Il-MO	Historic	Residential	Unevaluated/ Assumed eligible
23SL2334	Cahokia, Il-Mo	Historic	Commercial/Industrial	Eligible
23SL2351	House Springs	Historic	Industrial	Not eligible
23SL2369	Cahokia, Il-Mo	Historic	Residential	Eligible

Archaeological Sensitivity

Previous Investigations

As stated above, 58 previous studies have occurred within a 2 km radius of the North St. Louis City site. These studies occurred between 1978 and 2013. Fifteen of the studies took place prior to the year 2000, 25 were completed between 2000 and 2008, and 18 studies were undertaken within the past five years (2009-2013).

A 2009 archaeological assessment and architectural evaluation study (McLaughlin et al.) acknowledges that through archaeological studies in St. Louis City, cultural remains are known to still exist in St. Louis City, but that the remains are often buried beneath rubble. As a result, employing standard archaeological survey methods may not be a practical way to investigate and evaluate the effects of development on archaeological

sites within the city. Further, the best approach for investigating archaeological remains in this context, on the heels of background research, is through deep testing via machine excavated trenching.

To encapsulate the probability of archaeological remains and the type(s) of information that these sites contribute to the history of St. Louis City, the following three studies are summarized:

Joe Harl 2006

In 2006, the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis conducted data recovery in the support of the Cochran Gardens Hope IV Housing Development Tract to be constructed on three city blocks (580, 584, and 585) of downtown St. Louis. Before fieldwork, the archival review revealed that this portion of the city had contained densely packed tenements and flats occupied predominately by working class Irish and other immigrant families. An illustration from an 1847 Atlas of St. Louis, presented in Harl's report, shows property density in this area at that time. The subsequent trench excavations revealed subsurface intact privies, cisterns, and wells in the spaces between the buildings containing archaeological data to bolster the rich history of the City of St. Louis.

The cultural materials recovered from the excavations provide insights into what life was like for these working class families in this area during the late 19th century. Despite their overcrowded and poor living conditions, these working class families were able to purchase a wide variety of goods. Through the artifact analysis, this study presented that contrary to previous thought, this immigrant population was industrious, and used material culture to fit into American society or to express their values. In short, this work provides an explanation for why some social reforms and social movements at the turn of the century so often failed, as working class families found importance in materials goods as a sense of financial and social success.

McLaughlin et al.2009

In 2009, the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis conducted an archaeological and architectural evaluation and tunnel documentation for the Tucker Boulevard Study area in downtown St. Louis. The goal of the study was to assess impacts from proposed tunnel stabilization and associated roadway improvements. The study included an archival study and backhoe trenching to investigate any deeply buried archaeological remains within the immediate vicinity of the tunnel. The archival research revealed previous studies and sites within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project documenting buried history in the area. The city block identified for the Tucker Boulevard study had been used for shops and residences since the 1840s. The northern portion of the block was investigated for archaeological resources via trenching, and four features were discovered. The Phase I recommendations centered on the depth of the features compared to the shallow depth of impact from the proposed construction. Recommendations were that the proposed project would neither impact the buried deposits, nor impact standing architectural resources in the immediate vicinity. SHPO concurred with a "no adverse effect" finding for the proposed project.

Meyer 2013

The Missouri Department of Transportation, Historic Preservation Section carried out archaeological survey and testing in support of the permit requirements for the reconstruction of the Poplar Street Bridge interchange in down town St. Louis, located on a terrace overlooking the Mississippi River. Noting that the state Master Plan identifies the Middle Mississippi Study Unit as containing the greatest potential for identifying proto-historic and historic cultural remains, the study included archival research, geotechnical testing using ground-penetrating radar (GPR), and subsequent backhoe trenching to investigate the potential and/or presence for these site types. Archival research revealed the approximate location of up to twelve residences located within the proposed project area during the early 1800s. The potential for archaeological

data correlating to the early French occupation of the city is high in this area. As a result of the trench excavations, the Madam Haycraft Site (23SL2334) was identified as a NRHP eligible historic site. This multi-property site area was occupied as early as 1760 and notable properties within the site include brothels, a sausage factory that reputedly created the hotdog, and the residence of Arend Rutgers. Phase II investigations were carried out, confirming NRHP eligibility. The site is currently recommended for data recovery.

Archaeological Sensitivity of the North St. Louis City Site

Based on the three studies reviewed above, the North St. Louis City Site retains a high likelihood for hosting archaeological sites. Those sites that could occur would range from the Paleoindian through Historic; based on previous studies, historic sites are the most likely. These sites would most likely be represented by features such as cisterns, privies, and wells, as well as a myriad of household and commercial materials such as ceramics, glass, and metal artifacts. Prehistoric features and diagnostic lithics are not likely in the project area, although deeply buried deposits within the terraces of the Mississippi River are possible and always within the research scope of this area.

Based on previous studies within a 2 km radius of the North St. Louis City Site, specifically the 1847 Atlas of St. Louis referenced in Harl 2006, one could expect 12-50 historic site loci within the North St. Louis City Site. While a portion of the site tract has undergone significant disturbance due to construction and demolition of the Pruitt Igoe property, the remaining study area to the north remains seemingly intact without deep vertical construction disturbances. Based on plat maps and previous historic research, the majority of expected finds fall within this northern portion of the proposed project area. Congruent with previously identified survey constraints in the context of St. Louis City, archival research and trenching are the recommended methods for investigating the archaeological potential of the North St. Louis City Site.

Recommended Treatment

If the North St. Louis City Site remains in consideration, Phase I archaeological investigations following MO SHPO guidelines is warranted. Because standard shovel test survey methods are not appropriate for identifying and assessing archaeological sites in this context, this investigation would be accomplished using archival research, consultation with the state and city agencies, and mechanical excavations. Areas that have been substantially altered or may pose health and safety concerns should be carefully addressed in consultation with the project team, the SHPO, and lead federal agency.

This report is being prepared for review by the lead federal agency for this undertaking. Until concurrence is received on the findings of studies supporting this undertaking, these are not necessarily *conclusive* inventories per 36CFR§800.4.

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2004 Proposed Telecommunications Antennae, Building Mount, 1430 olive, St. Louis, Missouri (FCC)

Warner, Kathryn A. and Steve J. Dasovich

2004 Phase One Cultural Resource Survey MO2527-Lafayette Square, St. Louis City, Missouri

Williams, Amy and Rachel Radzuil

2000 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Courion Industries Tower Tract

Williams, Amy, Janet Kneller, Kristina Lotz, and Mike Hill

2000 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Elkay Industries Tower Tract

Williams, Michele, Christophe J. Balz, Patrick Bennett, Alisa Strauss and Cinder Miller

2001 Phase I Cultural Resources Associated with the Proposed Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Communications System in Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Cass, Cooper, Jackson, Johnson, Lincoln, Monitteau, Montgomery, Pettis, St Charles, and Warren Counties, Missouri

Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project

Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

Architectural Survey of the St. Clair County Site St. Clair County, Illinois

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

Prepared for:
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April 2015

Lead Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District

Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct an architectural survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required that Brockington complete architectural surveys of each possible development site, one of which is located in St. Clair County, Illinois, between the town of Shiloh, Illinois and Scott Air Force Base (AFB). The objective of the survey was to identify and document architectural resources in accordance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel. Joshua N. Fletcher, RPA and Michael Reynolds, MHP conducted the background research. Michael Reynolds, MHP served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

The proposed project tract is composed of approximately 182 acres located in dissected uplands southeast of the town of Shiloh, Illinois and northeast of Scott AFB. Figure 1 shows the location of the project tract and all identified architectural resources on the USGS 1980/rev. 1983 *Lebanon, IL* quadrangle.

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

Need

NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

1. Minimal impact to the NGA mission and operational capabilities
2. Provides modern facilities that are safe, secure, flexible, and efficient
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6. Has adequate utilities, telecommunication, and transportation infrastructure
7. A boundary, which is a usable shape for necessary buildings and infrastructure, and outside of the floodplain

8. Provides physical security and force protection with appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads, railroads, and property boundary lines
9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Background Research

A detailed records review was conducted at the Illinois Division of Preservation Services and via the Illinois Historic Architectural and Archaeological Resources Geographic Information System (HAARGIS). The GIS data consisted of shapefiles provided that showed the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded architectural resources. The associated survey forms were also obtained. The National Park Service NRHP database was also reviewed. In addition, background research was conducted at the St. Clair/Belleville County Public Library in Belleville, Illinois. At the St. Clair/Belleville County Public Library, county and local histories, cemetery books, and vertical files were reviewed. On March 30, 2015 Scott AFB was visited and historic maps and aerials housed at the facility were reviewed. Property cards for Air Force buildings within the APE were also reviewed. Copies of the 2011 architectural survey of the facility (United States Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment [AFCEE] 2011) and the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Scott AFB (AFCEE 2012) were obtained.

Research revealed five previously identified architectural resources located within the APE. Three of the resources (529448, 529449, and 529453) were recorded during a 1970-1975 architectural reconnaissance of St. Clair County sponsored by the Illinois Division of Preservation Services. The other two resources (Facility 5484 and Facility 1192) were recorded in 2011 during a Section 110 architectural survey of Scott AFB. Figures 1 and 2 provide the locations of previously recorded architectural resources in the APE. Table 1 summarizes these resources. Only Resource 529448 was located within the project tract but has been completely demolished. Resources 529449 and 529453 have also been completely demolished. Facility 5484, an Area Search Radar equipment storage building, and Facility 1192, the Scott AFB Cardinal Creek Golf Course clubhouse, are still standing and were determined ineligible for the NRHP as a result of the 2011 survey. However, the Cardinal Creek Golf Course was not evaluated as part of the 2011 survey. Facility 5484 and Facility 1192 are described below.

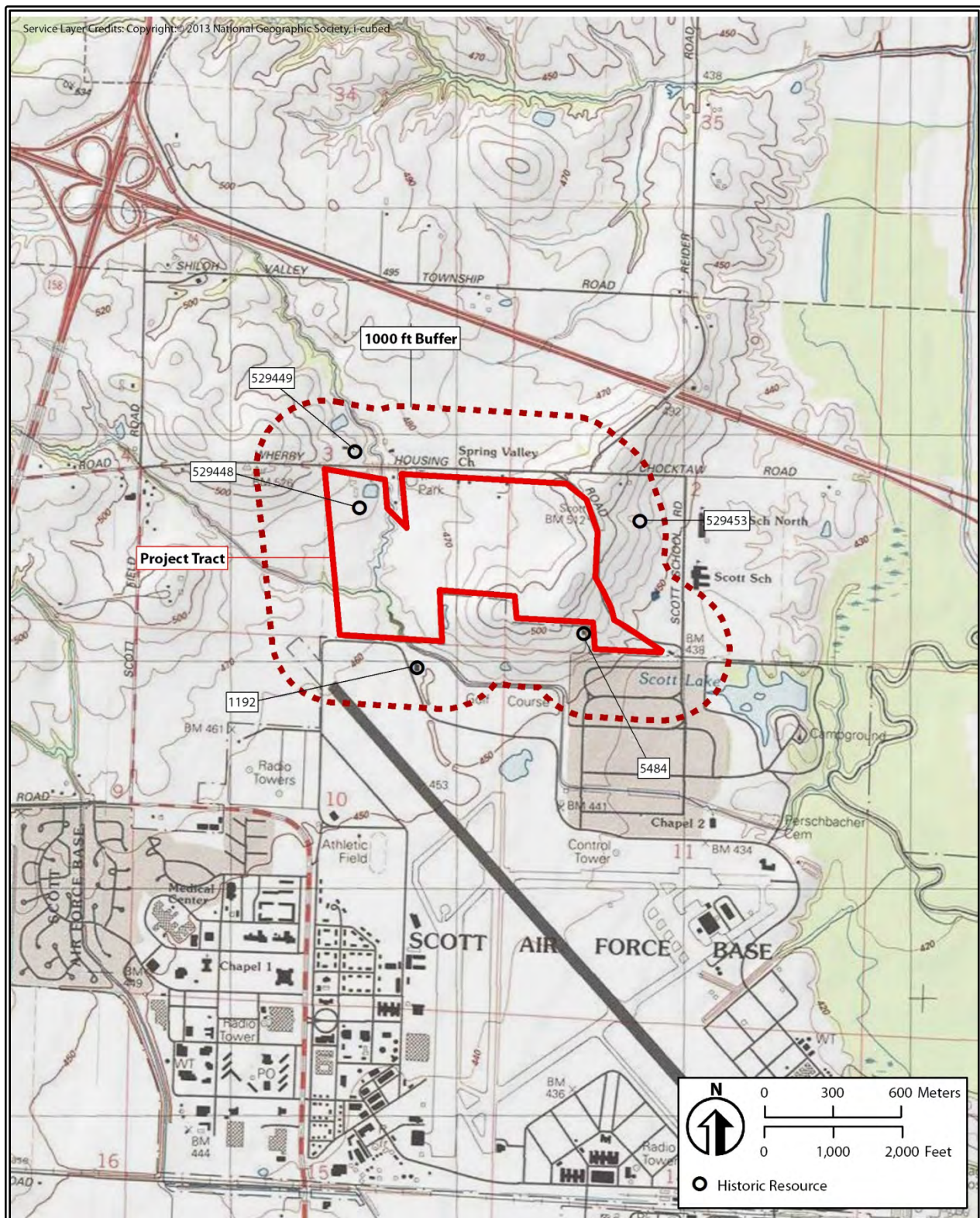


Figure 1. Locations of previously recorded resources within and adjacent to the project tract (USGS 1980/rev. 1983 *Lebanon, IL* quadrangle).

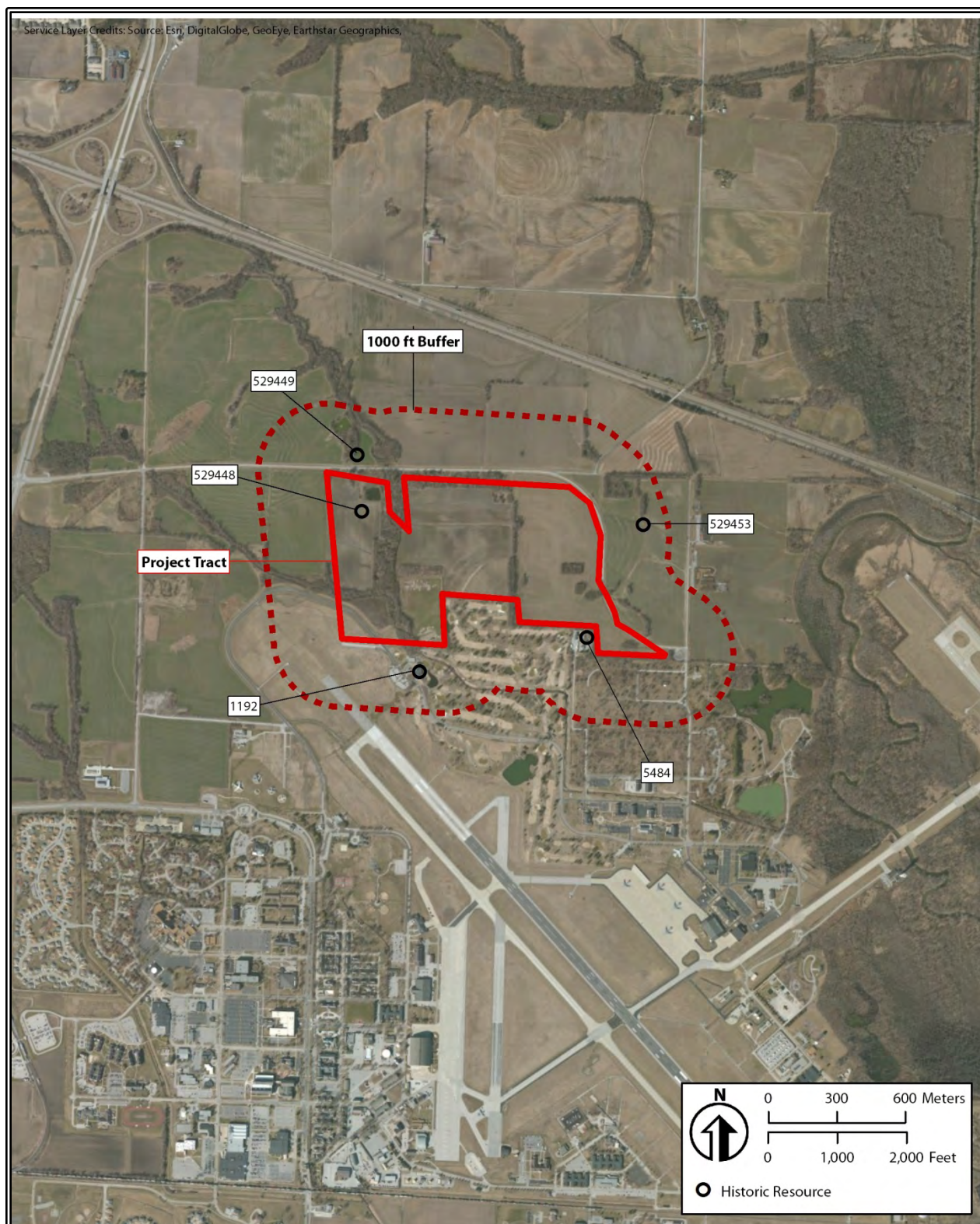


Figure 2. Location of the St. Clair Site (Esri 2014), showing previously recorded properties.

Table 1. Locations of previously recorded architectural resources in the APE.

Resource Number	Resource Description	NRHP Recommendation
529448*	Rural Residential/agricultural (house and barn)	Demolished
529449	Rural Residential	Demolished
529453	Rural Property	Demolished
Facility 5484	Area Search Radar Equipment Storage Building	Determined Ineligible
Facility 1192	Scott AFB Cardinal Creek Golf Course Clubhouse	Determined Ineligible

*Within the project tract.

Facility 5484

Facility 5484 is an Area Search Radar equipment storage building constructed during the Cold War period in 1964 (AFCEE 2011). It is located within the fenced Area Search Radar compound adjacent to the current non-historic Area Search Radar Tower and two non-historic support buildings (see Figures 1 and 2). Facility 5484 has a concrete slab foundation, concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls and an asphalt shingle hip roof. The building has two metal personnel doors and a hip roof portico with a concrete slab floor. However, the window bays have been filled with CMUs. Photograph 1 is an image of Facility 5484.



Photograph 1. Facility 5484, southeast oblique.

The NRHP evaluation from the 2011 Scott AFB survey report (AFCEE 2011) is provided below:

SIGNIFICANCE: The use of the building as a shelter for the Area Search Radar tower is not a significant connection to Cold War events. Radar support buildings like this one were not based on standard designs and therefore have little significance on an Air Force-wide level and no significance as representatives of any building types. There are no documented incidents at Scott AFB in which the Area Search Radar equipment was involved in significant historical events. Facility 5484 has no association with significant persons or with significant archaeological information. Therefore, Facility 5484 does not meet any NRHP criteria for listing (AFCEE 2011).

INTEGRITY: Despite some infill of window openings, Facility 5484 largely conveys its Cold War-era appearance and retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association (AFCEE 2011).

DETERMINATION: Facility 5484 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of historic and architectural significance (AFCEE 2011).

Facility 1192

Facility 1192 is the Scott AFB Cardinal Creek Golf Course Clubhouse. It is located at the north end of Scott AFB west of the golf course (see Figures 1 and 2). According to Scott AFB property records, the building was constructed in 1952. It was designed by Robert F. Rodriguez, who was a member of the staff of the Special Design Division at Scott AFB. The building drawings are dated October 12, 1951 (AFCEE 2011 and 2012). The one-story building has a concrete foundation with a partial basement, a wood frame, and a standing seam metal hip roof. The exterior is covered in a combination of wood board and batten siding, brick and stucco. The main entrance is on the west elevation and consists of an aluminum frame glass door and window ribbon under a projecting porch supported by brick piers. The majority of the windows are fixed with two large mitered windows at the southeast corner. Photographs 2 and 3 are images of Facility 1192.



Photograph 2. Facility 1192, west front elevation.



Photograph 3. Facility 1192, southeast oblique.

A patio was enclosed in 1958 and was designed by Robert F. Rodriguez. In 1964, a large 6,498 square foot addition was made to the building. More additions and alterations were made in the 1970s and were based on plans dated April 9, 1973 produced by Fruco & Associates, Inc. of St. Louis. The current appearance of the building dates to a 1990s remodeling project.

The NRHP evaluation from the 2011 Scott AFB survey report is provided below:

SIGNIFICANCE: As the golf course club house at Scott AFB, Facility 1192 has no connection to any significant events in the base history. Facility 1192 also lacks direct association with significant persons and lacks architectural or archaeological significance. Thus, Facility 1192 does not meet NRHP Criteria A, B, C or D.

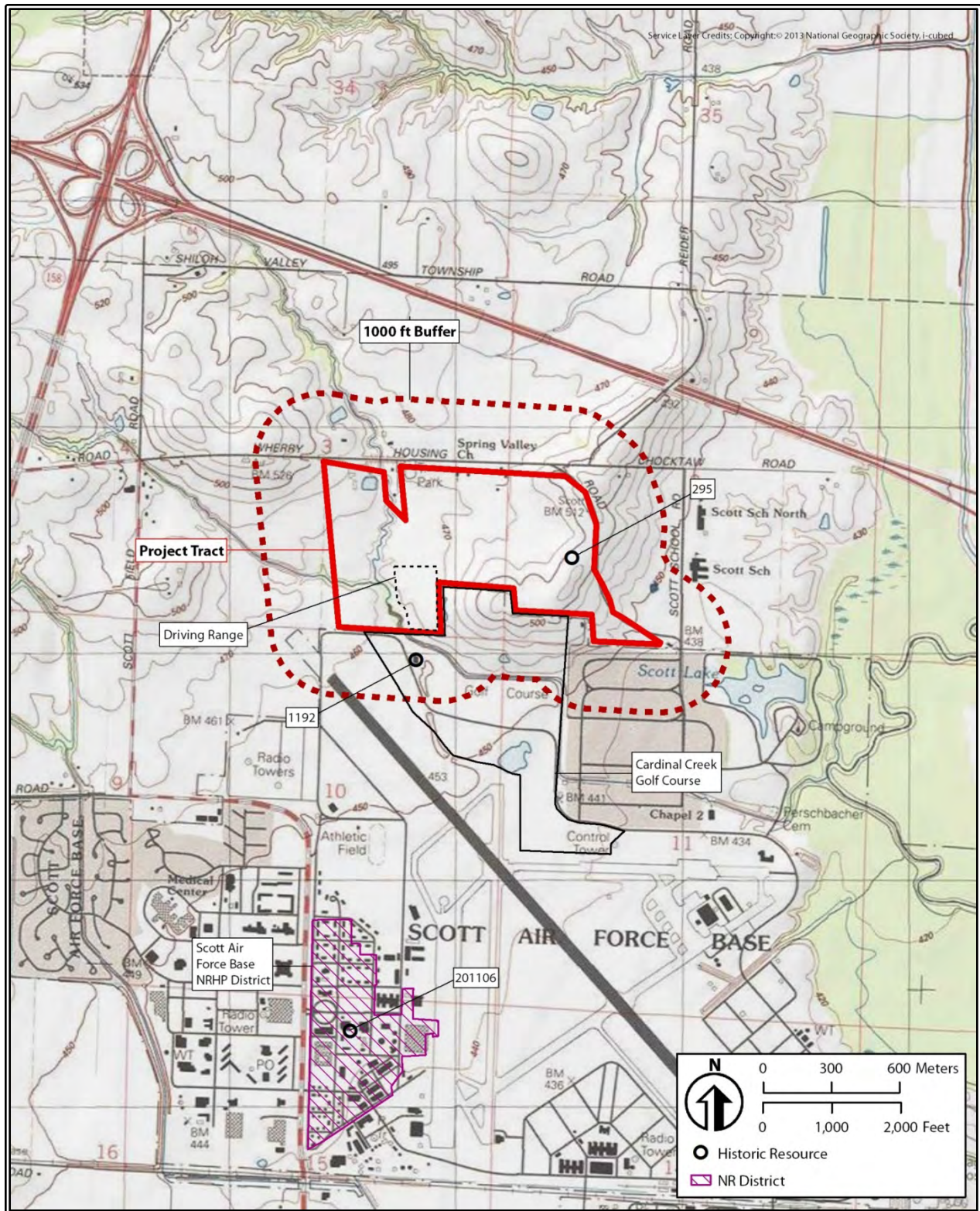
INTEGRITY: Alterations and additions to Facility 1192 have caused a loss of architectural integrity, and the building no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship or feeling.

DETERMINATION: Facility 1192 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of historic or architectural significance and due to loss of integrity.

Architectural Field Survey

The architectural resources field survey involved driving the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures, objects over 50 years in age). For this project, the APE consisted of the project tract and an area extending approximately 1,000 feet from the tract boundary. As a result of the survey one resource, Facility 295, an Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) Marker Beacon Facility was identified within the project tract. In addition, the Cardinal Creek Golf Course was identified within the APE south of the project tract. Figures 3 and 4 provide the locations of newly recorded resources within the APE.

Until March of 2014, Facility 295 was obscured by dense vegetation within a wooded lot; it is not identifiable on topographic maps or aerial photography. However, recent tree and vegetation clearing by St. Clair County made it possible to access and document the building. Other small areas of dense vegetation were also cleared by St Clair County and by Scott AFB along its property fence line. These areas were also inspected but no architectural resources were identified.



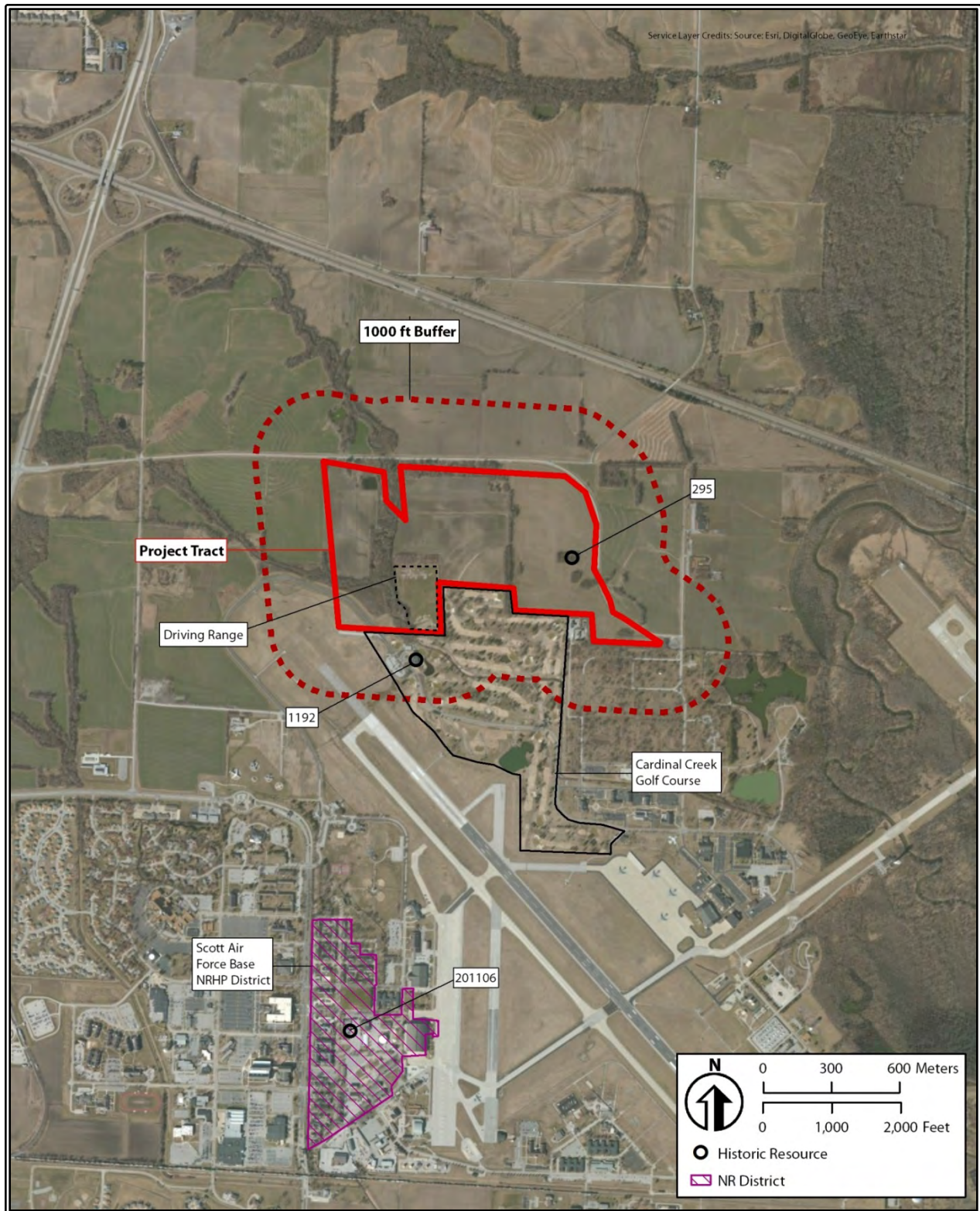


Figure 4. Location of the Cardinal Creek Golf Course and Scott Field/Scott AFB NRHP District (Esri 2014).

Facility 295

Facility 295 is an ILS building located within the project tract (see Figures 3 and 4). The facility is no longer owned by the US government and is currently on county property. The facility does not appear on Scott AFB facility maps or on USGS topographic quadrangles and was obscured by dense vegetation within a 0.62-acre wooded lot. However, Mr. Brian Collingham, EIAP Program Manager at Scott AFB, had knowledge of the building. Except for a Quitclaim deed when the property was sold to a civilian in 1965 (St. Clair County Deed Book 1047:213) after Facility 295 was no longer in use, Scott AFB possesses no post-1965 property records for Facility 295. The Facility was likely used prior to changes in the runway alignment that took place between 1959 and 1969. The runway changes can be seen on USGS quadrangle maps; however, the facility does not appear on these maps. This is likely due to the small footprint of the building. Facility 295 can be seen on a 1952 and a 1967 Scott AFB aerial map, when the building was free of vegetation. Recent tree and vegetation clearing by St. Clair County made it possible to access and document the building.

Facility 295 has a concrete slab foundation, a wood frame, and a flat metal clad roof. Photographs 4 through 10 are images of Facility 295. The exterior is covered in asbestos shingles and there are two entry bays on the front south elevation and two on the north rear elevation. The building has single window bays on the east and west elevations and a single metal louvered window on the rear elevation. The facility identification number is located on the east elevation of the building. On the interior of the building are two raised concrete slabs that appear to be platforms for ILS equipment. There are also grooves in the floor that contain metal cables. The cables extend through vents to the exterior of the building where they are protected by corrugated metal pipes (see Photograph 7). The cables extend into the ground inside the pipes. These cables appear to be part of a former electrical grounding system.

Except for the electrical grounding system, all equipment has been removed from Facility 295 and the building is in a derelict condition. Except for one wood frame metal clad rear door, all doors have been removed. In addition, only one metal louvered window on the rear elevation remains intact. Large portions of the front and rear walls have been removed and the roof is structurally unstable.

NRHP Evaluation

SIGNIFICANCE: Although Facility 295 was in use during the Cold War as an ILS building, it does not represent a significant connection to Cold War events. There are no documented incidents at Scott AFB in which Facility 295 was associated with a significant historical event or persons. In addition, Facility 295 does not have the potential to provide significant archaeological information. Therefore, Facility 295 lacks significance under NRHP criteria A, B, and D.

There are several types of ILS buildings that were associated with Scott AFB and are no longer in use. Photographs 11 and 12 are photographs of other Scott AFB ILS buildings. However, the US Air Force and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (Illinois SHPO) have previously determined that these types of



Photograph 4. Facility 295, south elevation.



Photograph 5. Facility 295, east elevation.



Photograph 6. Facility 295, northeast oblique.



Photograph 7. Facility 295, southwest oblique.



Photograph 8. Facility 295, interior equipment slab, looking south from rear entrance.



Photograph 9. Facility 295 and bush hogged area, looking northwest.



Photograph 10. Bush hogged area, northeast of Facility 295, looking northeast.

buildings at Scott AFB lack architectural significance. Therefore, Facility 295 lacks significance under NRHP Criterion C (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 2014).

INTEGRITY: Facility 295 retains integrity of location because it has not been moved. The building continues to be on a small lot in an agricultural setting, north of Scott AFB. Therefore, it retains integrity of setting. However, due to alterations to the building, including removal of ILS equipment, as well as its extreme derelict condition, Facility 295 has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. In addition, because the runway configuration at Scott AFB was altered, Facility 295 no longer serves its original purpose. Therefore, the building has lost integrity of association.

DETERMINATION: Facility 295 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of integrity and historic and architectural significance.



Photograph 11. Facility 262, at Scott AFB southeast oblique (Courtesy of Brian Collingham, Scott AFB, 2015).



Photograph 12. ILS building at Scott AFB, southeast oblique (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 2014; courtesy of Brian Collingham, Scott, AFB, 2015).

The Cardinal Creek Golf Course

The 18-hole Cardinal Creek Golf Course is located at 1192 Golf Course Road within the fenced Scott AFB property (see Figures 3 and 4). While Facility 1192, the Scott AFB Cardinal Creek Golf Course Clubhouse, was previously recorded and evaluated for the NRHP (AFCEE 2011) the golf course was not. A property card was not available at Scott AFB for the golf course; however, a review of base maps and aerial maps indicate that the golf course clubhouse was constructed first then followed by the construction of a nine-hole golf course. A 1952 aerial map of the area shows the golf clubhouse and nine holes of the course northeast of the clubhouse. In 1964, an expansion of the golf course began (*The News - Democrat* 1964). The new 18-hole golf course was completed in 1968 and was known as “Scott Links” (Golf Now 2015). The expansion was purportedly designed by Gary Kern (Golf Now 2015; Johnson 1984). The nearly complete golf course can be seen on a 1967 aerial map of Scott AFB.

Based on a review of Scott AFB maps, aerial maps and topographic maps, the runways and taxiway underwent changes and expansion between 1975 and 1982. As a result, holes 8 and 9 of the golf course were moved from west of the clubhouse to south of the clubhouse, changing the design of the golf course.

In 1984, the golf course underwent a major renovation and was renamed the Cardinal Creek Golf Course. Alterations included the introduction of 52 sand traps and the rerouting of many of the holes. New teeing areas for all of the 18 holes were also created (Johnson 1984). In 2000 a new driving range was built on land leased from the county. The driving range is located north of the golf course within the project tract (see Figures 3 and 4) (Brian Collingham, personal communication, April 2015). Photographs 13 through 18 are images of the golf course and driving range.



Photograph 13. Cardinal Creek Golf Course, looking west.



Photograph 14. Cardinal Creek Golf Course, looking southwest.



Photograph 15. Cardinal Creek Golf Course, sand trap, looking northeast toward the project tract.



Photograph 16. Project tract, looking northwest from the Cardinal Creek Golf Course.



Photograph 17. Cardinal Creek Golf Course, looking northeast toward the project tract.



Photograph 18. Cardinal Creek Golf Course driving range, looking south toward the clubhouse.

NRHP Evaluation

Golf courses are designed recreational landscapes that often evolve due to the modernization of the game, general course management, and other natural changes (Smead and Wagner 2000). As a designed landscape, the Cardinal Creek Golf Course has been altered to the extent that it possesses little of its historical design intent. The most notable changes have occurred within the last fifty years, including the expansion of the course in 1968 from a nine-hole course to an 18-hole course; the moving of holes 8 and 9 from west of the clubhouse to south of the clubhouse circa 1980; and the introduction of new sand traps and the rerouting of many of the holes in 1984.

In addition, the golf course originally had few trees. Aerial maps from 1952, 1964, and 1967 show minimal tree cover. By the late 1970s tree planting can be seen on aerial maps, and current aerial maps illustrate greater density of trees. Furthermore, the clubhouse itself lacks individual distinction due to numerous non-historic alterations and additions and has previously been determined ineligible for the NRHP.

It should also be noted that while Scott AFB was founded in 1917 (Scott AFB 2014), the NRHP-listed Scott Field/Scott AFB Historic District is located outside the project tract and project viewshed, approximately one mile southwest of the project tract (see Figures 3 and 4). The Cardinal Creek Golf Course and clubhouse are not included within the Scott Field/Scott AFB historic district.

The designer of the original nine-hole course is unknown. The 1964-1968 course expansion was purportedly designed by Gary Kern (Golf Now 2015; Johnson 1984), although Kern does not list this course as one of his accomplishments (Kern 2015). Kern is a regional (Midwest) golf course architect and did not become a full-time course architect until 1969 (Kern 2015). Further, the Kern expansion was heavily modified in 1980 and 1984.

Due to the above discussed changes and alterations to the various components of the Cardinal Creek Golf Course, including the golf course and clubhouse, the property lacks historic design integrity. Further, the course does not “represent the work of a master” architect. Cardinal Creek Golf Course is recommended ineligible under Criterion C.

The property was also considered for evaluation under Criterion A. Golf courses are typical landscape features on military installations as part of a morale, welfare, and recreation mission for stationed personnel. However, according to National Register Bulletin 15, properties evaluated under Criterion A must also retain integrity, specifically the “essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or persons” (NPS 1997: 46). Key features at the Cardinal Creek Golf Course include hole routing, green complexes, tee placement, and sand traps, all of which have been significantly changed. Other aesthetic changes include the modifications to the clubhouse that have compromised its architectural integrity. Therefore, the Cardinal Creek Golf Course is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under both Criteria A and C.

Summary

Research revealed five previously identified architectural resources located within the APE. Three of the resources (529448, 529449, and 529453) were recorded during a 1970-1975 architectural reconnaissance of St. Clair County sponsored by the Illinois Division of Preservation Services. Only Resource 529448 was located within the project tract but has been completely demolished. Resources 529449 and 529453 have also been completely demolished. The other two resources (Facility 5484 and Facility 1192) were recorded in 2011 during a Section 110 architectural survey of Scott AFB. Facility 5484, an Area Search Radar equipment storage building, and Facility 1192, the Scott AFB Cardinal Creek Golf Course clubhouse, are still standing but were determined ineligible for the NRHP as a result of the 2011 survey. However, the Cardinal Creek Golf Course was not evaluated as part of the 2011 survey.

As a result of the architectural field survey one resource, Facility 295, an Integrated Logistics Support Marker Beacon Facility (ILS) was identified within the project tract. In addition, the Cardinal Creek Golf Course was identified within the APE south of the project tract. Both resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP

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Headquartered in Redlands California, Esri develops geographic information systems (GIS), including ArcGIS, that function as an integral component in nearly every type of organization. Esri offers project consulting and implementation services, collaborates with major technology leaders (Amazon Web Services, AT&T, Citrix, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, SAP, SAS, and others). Official website: <http://www.esri.com/about-esri>. Accessed September 2014.

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Next NGA West Project

Contract No. W912DQ-11-D-3005

Archaeological Overview of the St. Clair County Site

St. Clair County, Illinois

Executed Subcontract No. 10006-7-100466

May 2015

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Introduction

CH2M Hill contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Kansas City District to conduct a cultural resources survey in support of the proposed relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. This required cultural resources surveys of each possible development site, one of which is located in St. Clair County, Illinois, between the town of Shiloh, Illinois and Scott Air Force Base (SAFB). The objective of the survey was to identify and document cultural resources in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

During the course of conducting background research on the potential development site in southeastern Illinois, it was discovered that prior cultural resource surveys had been conducted in this area, which satisfy requirements of Section 106. Therefore, this report provides a summary of the results and conclusions from prior archaeological investigations in this area, and outlines recommendations for the management of cultural resources identified within the project area.

GIS analysis and mapping was completed by Gitisha Goel. Christopher Sims, RPA and Joshua N. Fletcher, RPA conducted the background research. Joshua N. Fletcher, RPA, served as the lead author of this report. All report preparation was overseen by James C. Pritchard, RPA, Principal Investigator.

The current project tract is comprised of approximately 182 acres located in dissected uplands southeast of the town of Shiloh, Illinois and northeast of SAFB. Figure 1 shows the location of the project tract and all identified cultural resources on the USGS 1980/rev. 1983 *Lebanon, IL* quadrangle.

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The purpose of Next NGA West is to enhance current and future missions, improve resiliency, and solve the numerous challenges associated with the current NGA South 2nd Street facility. Challenges associated with the South 2nd Street facility include the proximity to floodplain of the Mississippi River as well as the age and historic context of existing buildings, which limits their ability to be renovated.

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NGA needs a modern facility capable of meeting current and future mission requirements. The construction and operation of the new facility needs to meet the following site location and facility requirements:

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9. Has the potential to use topography and landscape to enhance security
10. Considers the impact on the human and natural environment

Background Research

A detailed records review was conducted at the Division of Preservation Services and via the Illinois Historic Architectural and Archaeological Resources Geographic Information System (HAARGIS). Geographic Information System (GIS) data comprised of shapefiles showed the locations of previously conducted surveys and previously recorded sites, and the associated site forms and report information was contained within the attribute files for sites located within the project area. Research revealed a total of 10 previously identified archaeological sites located within the project tract; Table 1 summarizes these sites. One of the sites located within the project tract (11S825) is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. All remaining sites were either previously recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, or based on the review of site forms for this report—those highlighted in yellow--recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites in the Project Tract.

Site Number	Description	NRHP Status
11S825	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter; late 18th-early 20th century occupations	Eligible
11S826	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter; unknown historic scatter	Not Eligible
11S827	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
11S934	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
11S935	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
11S1001	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
11S1002	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
11S1003	Middle 19th century artifact	Not Eligible
11S1034	Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible
11S1051	Unknown prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible

Section 106 and Cultural Resources Investigations

Cultural resource investigations are conducted in stages commonly referred to as Phase I, II and III. Only Phase I and II are related to the current undertaking at present. Discussion of these phases follows.

Phase I Investigation

Phase I investigation consists of a combination of background research and fieldwork designed to identify resources and define site boundaries within a given project area or Area of Potential Effects (APE). During the Phase I investigation, the entirety of the project area is studied. Locations not surveyed or only partially examined during a Phase I investigation typically require additional work. For extensive projects, such as reservoirs or highway corridors, a sampling strategy (i.e. predictive model) may be employed at this stage only after consultation with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (ILSHPO) staff and with ILSHPO approval.

Phase I fieldwork consists of a number of methods including pedestrian survey, excavation of shovel test probes, remote sensing, and deep testing of appropriate landscapes. The use of specific field methods and techniques is dependent upon the type of ground cover present, the topographic setting, and the amount of observed disturbance in a given situation.

Phase II Investigation

Phase II archaeological investigation is conducted in order to test or evaluate an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

In order to facilitate the evaluation process, specific information should be recovered during a Phase II investigation. This information may include, but is not limited to: evaluating areas of moderate and high artifact densities; determining the vertical limits of the site; and determining the presence of intact, sub-surface, and/or stratified deposits, site structure, and site formation processes. One of the more traditional and standard means of recovering this information is through the excavation of test units.

Following the completion of Phase II investigations, a consultant should be able to make a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for all resources evaluated. The Criteria for Evaluation are outlined in the Department of

Interior's regulations, 36 CFR Part 60: "National Register of Historic Places". Specific references to Criteria for Evaluation are found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Phase II investigations consist of additional background research and fieldwork. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a detailed and concise scope of work is submitted to ILSHPO for approval. The Phase II scope of work may be submitted as an appendix or addendum to the completed Phase I technical report. If, during the course of fieldwork, Phase II methods are found to be inadequate, the scope of work may be modified upon consultation with ILSHPO staff. In order to facilitate a DOE for an archaeological site, a member of ILSHPO staff may conduct an on-site evaluation to consult with the project sponsor and archaeological consultant.

Field investigations at the Phase II level are conducted to determine the horizontal and vertical limits of an archaeological site, and to retrieve spatial, temporal, and subsistence information about the site. Field investigations should be designed to retrieve the information necessary to determine the eligibility of a site without seriously impacting the contextual integrity of the resource. Therefore, a limited testing regimen should be developed in consultation with the ILSHPO staff.

A number of field methods and techniques may be implemented during Phase II investigations. These include systematic, controlled surface collection, additional shovel tests, mechanical augering, hand-excavated test units, deep testing, mechanical removal of the plowzone, and use of remote sensing techniques.

Previous Investigations within the Project Tract

A total of 10 sites (11S825, 11S826, 11S827, 11S934, 11S935, 11S1001, 11S1002, 11S1003, 11S1034, and 11S1051) have previously been identified on the proposed St. Clair County site (see Table 1). These sites have been identified and studied through several survey and testing excavations. Following initial surveys within the tract, two of the sites (11S825 and 11S1003) were recommended eligible for the NRHP and additional Phase II archaeological investigations were undertaken at the sites. Following Phase II investigations, only one site (11S825--also known as the Hancock site) was found to possess significant research value, and is therefore eligible for listing in the NRHP. Previous investigations of the 10 archaeological sites in the proposed St. Clair County site are summarized below, followed by recommendations for the management of cultural resources on the project tract.

Site 11S825

In October 1989, the Office of Contract Archaeology at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (SIUE) conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey at 15-meter (m) intervals as part of the Scott Joint-Use Archaeological Project. This project involved the transfer of land from private to public control, as SAFB was expanding to build and develop a civilian airport (Holley et al. 2001:4). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Holley et al. (2001a) recommended that no further investigations of 11S825 were necessary based on the long duration of the represented historic period components. Based on a reexamination of the SIUE Phase I collection, it was determined that the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) would conduct Phase II testing of 11S825 (McElrath 2012). All work was conducted under existing field and laboratory protocols (ISAS 2012; ITARP 2006). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
In 2012, the ISAS conducted Phase II archaeological testing investigations at site 11S825, located within the Environmental Assessment (EA) Study Area for the I-64 Interchange at Rieder Road Project (Scheid et al. 2012). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As a result of this testing, a group of features and postmolds were identified and mapped. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Testing at 11S825 demonstrated that the site had the potential to add significantly to our understanding of mid-nineteenth century settlement and landscape utilization in St. Clair County – particularly with respect to the ca. 1840-1870 period. Scheid et al. (2012) recommended site 11S825 eligible for the NRHP based on Criterion D. Scheid et al. (2012) recommended that any impacts to this archaeological resource should be preceded by mitigative archaeological data recovery investigations. While Scheid et al. (2012) did not recommend a protective buffer, this report recommends a 100-foot (30 m) buffer be placed around the perimeter of the site.

Site 11S826

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The site was recorded in 1989 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the proposed expansion of SAFB. The site consists of a surface scatter of nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts, as well as a small surface scatter of nondiagnostic historic artifacts. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Brown (1989b) made no recommendation of NRHP eligibility for the site. Later, during the Illinois Department of Transportation's (IDOT) Phase II investigations of 19 archaeological sites located within the EA study area for a proposed interchange at Rieder Road and I-64 in St. Clair County, Emerson et al. (2013) examined both prehistoric and historic materials and reviewed the reports originally prepared by Holley et al. (2001a–e), and decided that eight sites in their project area, including site 11S826, did not warrant further evaluation.

Site 11S827

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The site was recorded in 1989 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the proposed expansion of SAFB. The site consists of a surface scatter of nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts, including one piece of chert debitage, one battered metamorphic rock, and one abraded and ground sandstone fragment. Brown (1989c) made no recommendation of NRHP eligibility for the site. Later, during IDOT's Phase II investigations of 19 archaeological sites located within the EA study area for a proposed interchange at Rieder Road and I-64 in St. Clair County, Emerson et al. (2013) examined both prehistoric and historic materials and reviewed the reports originally prepared by Holley et al. (2001a–e), and decided that eight sites in their project area, including site 11S827, did not warrant further evaluation.

Site 11S934

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The site was recorded in 1993 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the continued Phase I investigation of the SAFB Expansion Project. The site consists of a surface scatter of nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts, including two utilized flakes, one bifacial thinning flake, two chert

fragments, eight pieces of cracked rock, and one pecked stone. Brown (1993a) made no recommendation of NRHP eligibility for the site, but review of the site form suggests that this type of site would not typically be considered eligible for the NRHP (under Criterion D) as it lacks data sets through which important research themes and questions important to the history and/or prehistory of St. Clair County, the American Bottom, or the nation can be formed. Therefore, it is recommended that site 11S934 warrants no further management consideration.

Site 11S935

██████████ The site was recorded in 1993 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the continued Phase I investigation of the SAFB Expansion Project. The site consists of a surface scatter of nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts, including three pieces of fire cracked rock. Brown (1993b) made no recommendation of NRHP eligibility for the site, but review of the site form suggests that this type of site would not typically be considered eligible for the NRHP (under Criterion D) as it lacks data sets through which important research themes and questions important to the history and/or prehistory of St. Clair County, the American Bottom, or the nation can be formed. Therefore, it is recommended that site 11S935 warrants no further management consideration.

Site 11S1001

██████████ The site was recorded in 1994 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the Scott Joint-Use Project. The site consists of a surface scatter of nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts, including one piece of rhyolite, three Burlington chert fragments, one kaolin fragment, one Dongola/Cobden chert utilized flake, and one piece of Burlington chert shatter. Booth (1994a) recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP. Site 11S1001 warrants no further management consideration.

Site 11S1002

██████████ The site was recorded in 1994 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the Scott Joint-Use Project. The site consists of a surface scatter of nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts, including one basalt mano, one granite mano, one kaolin flake, one Burlington chert utilized flake, one Waterloo chert utilized flake, one piece of Burlington chert shatter, and two pieces of till chert shatter. Booth (1994b) recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP. Site 11S1002 warrants no further management consideration.

Site 11S1003

The Office of Contract Archaeology at SIUE initiated a Phase I survey for the Scott Joint-Use Archaeological Project (Holley et al. 2001e: vii). This project was conducted because of the transfer of land from private to public control, as SAFB was expanding to build and develop a civilian airport (Holley et al. 2001e:4). In May 1994, a pedestrian surface survey of the site area was conducted at 15-m intervals. The survey identified a single artifact in the eastern portion of the project tract (site 11S1003). This artifact/site is a molded, lead-glazed, redware pipe bowl sherd that likely dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Site 11S1003 was evaluated by SIUE personnel and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and thus was not subject to any additional testing as part of the Scott Joint-Use project (Booth 1994c). The original IAS site form for 11S1003 lists the site as an isolated historic findspot. ██████████

In 2012, the ISAS conducted Phase II archaeological testing investigations at the Cherry Grove site (11S1003), located within the EA Study Area for the I-64 Interchange at Rieder Road Project (Scheid and Witty 2012). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] All fieldwork and laboratory analysis was conducted using established ISAS protocols (ISAS 2012; ITARP 2006). A trackhoe with a smooth-bladed bucket was used to open a single rectangular excavation block (Witty 2012). The excavation block was excavated primarily to look for subsurface cultural features, as well as additional cultural materials. No subsurface cultural features or additional artifacts were located, and no ethnobotanical flotation samples were collected. Scheid and Witty (2012) recommended that the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and would not contribute significant information concerning the history of this region. Site 11S1003 warrants no further management consideration.

Site 11S1034

[REDACTED] The site was recorded in 1994 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the Scott Joint-Use Project. The site consists of a surface scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts, including one Archaic period Burlington chert projectile point tip and one Burlington chert fragment. Booth (1995a) recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP. Also, during IDOT's Phase II investigations of 19 archaeological sites located within the EA study area for a proposed interchange at Rieder Road and I-64 in St. Clair County, Emerson et al. (2013) examined both prehistoric and historic materials and reviewed the reports originally prepared by Holley (2001 et al., 2001a–e), and decided that eight sites in their project area, including site 11S1034, did not warrant further evaluation.

Site 11S1051

[REDACTED] The site was recorded in 1995 by SIUE during a surface inspection survey for the Scott Joint-Use Project. The site consists of a surface scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts, including one Burlington chert utilized flake, one Burlington chert flake, one till chert flake, and one piece of till chert shatter. Booth (1995b) recommended the site not eligible for the NRHP. Site 11S1051 warrants no further management consideration.

Summary and Management Recommendations

A total of 10 archaeological sites (11S825, 11S826, 11S827, 11S934, 11S935, 11S1001, 11S1002, 11S1003, 11S1034, and 11S1051) have previously been identified on the proposed St. Clair County site. These sites have been identified and studied through several survey and testing excavations. Following initial surveys of the tract, two of the sites (11S825 and 11S1003) were recommended eligible for the NRHP and additional Phase II archaeological testing investigations were undertaken at the sites. Following Phase II investigations, only one site (11S825) was found to possess significant research value, and is therefore eligible for listing in the NRHP. Scheid et al. (2012) recommended site 11S825 eligible for the NRHP based on Criterion D. Scheid et al. (2012) recommended that any impacts to this archaeological resource should be preceded by mitigative archaeological data recovery investigations. While Scheid et al. (2012) did not recommend a protective buffer, this report recommends a 100-foot (30 m) buffer be placed around the perimeter of the site.

Brown (1993a; 1993b) made no recommendation of NRHP eligibility for sites 11S934 and 11S935, but review of the site forms suggests that these types of sites would not typically be considered eligible for the NRHP (under Criterion D). Therefore, Brockington and Associates, Inc. recommends that sites 11S934 and 11S935

warrant no further management consideration. The remaining sites (11S826, 11S827, 11S1001, 11S1002, 11S1003, 11S1034, and 11S1051) were previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP and require no additional management.

This report is being prepared for review by the lead federal agency for this undertaking. Until concurrence is received on the findings of studies supporting this undertaking, these are not necessarily *conclusive* inventories per 36CFR§800.4.

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